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MODERATORSHIPS IN ARTS.

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By order, W. J. JENNINGS, B.A., Vice-Dem.

Trinity College, London, Weymouth-street, W.

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 Jurisprudence and Law—Alfred Hopkinson, M.A. B.C.L. (Stowell Fell. Univ. Coll. Oxford).
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 Comparative Anatomy—W. C. Williamson, F.R.S.
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 Anatomy—Alfred H. Young, M.B.; Alex. Fraser, M.R.C.M.
 Physiology—John Priestley.

III.—DEPARTMENT OF EVENING CLASSES.

Classes conducted by the Professors and Lecturers of the College and external Lecturers are held during the Winter Months in nearly all the Arts and Science subjects.
 The NEXT SESSION will COMMENCE—in the Arts, &c., and Medical Departments, on the 1st October; and in the Evening Classes on the 14th October. Candidates for admission must not be under fourteen years of age, and in the Arts and Science Department those under sixteen will be required to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, and Elementary Latin.
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The NEXT SCHOOL TERM begins SEPTEMBER 19th.

DUDLEY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

APPOINTMENT OF HEAD MASTER.
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 A Scheme for the management of the School, under the Endowed School Act, has been approved by Her Majesty in Council, and the Head Master will hold his office subject to the provisions of such Scheme.
 The School is to be a Day and Boarding School for Boys between the ages of 7 and 17.
 The Subjects of instruction are to be as follows:—Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, Geography and History, English Grammar, Composition, and Literature, Mathematics, Latin, one Foreign European Language at least, Natural Science, and Drawing and Vocal Music. Greek may be taught at an additional fee of not less than £1 a year for each Boy.
 The Head Master will receive a fixed yearly stipend of 1800s.; he will also receive a further stipend payment, calculated on such a scale as may be fixed from time to time by the Governors, at the rate of not less than £1 nor more than £1 a year for each Boy attending the School; he will also be allowed to take Boarders, subject to the approval of the Governors.
 The Head Master must be a Graduate of some University in the United Kingdom, but is not required to be in Holy Orders.
 Applications from Candidates, together with twenty copies of testimonials, must be sent, not later than the 1st day of September next, to Mr. BEUZER, Solicitor, Dudley, from whom a Copy of the Scheme may be obtained.
 It is requested that no personal application be made to any Governor.
 Dudley, August 16th, 1878.

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Spring-grove, Middlesex. (Founded under the auspices of the late Richard Cobden).—French, German, and Natural Science taught to every Boy, in addition to Mathematics and Classics. Greek on the Classical Side only. There is a Classical Side in the Upper School for Pupils preparing for the Universities and Professions.
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 Each Boy has a separate Bed-room.
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KINGSTON-UPON-HULL GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Town Council of the Borough of Kingston-upon-Hull invite applications from Candidates for the HEAD MASTERSHIP of the Grammar School of the Borough, which will be VACANT on the 9th day of October next. Each applicant must be a Graduate of one of the Universities of the United Kingdom.
 The Head Master will have to provide, at his own cost, all necessary Assistant Masters with respect to duties or re-appoint such Assistant Masters from time to time at his discretion. He will also be held responsible in every way for the working of the School.
 During the last half-year there have been 160 Boys in the School. The present endowment, independent of School Fees, are about 20s. per annum. The School Property consists of the Schools, with House attached, which is now used as Class-rooms, and Buildings with spacious playgrounds.
 The Fees are Four Guineas per annum, payable by each Scholar to the Head Master.
 Schemes for the improvement of the Foundation and Management of the Schools have been under the consideration of the Charity Commissioners, and an improved Scheme is likely to be adopted.
 The appointment will be made subject to the Buildings and Property being taken possession of and sold, and the School carried on until new buildings are provided, in temporary premises, and also subject to any New Scheme to be sanctioned by the Charity Commissioners as to the future endowment, government, and management of the School.
 The Candidate appointed must be prepared to enter upon his duties on the 1st day of October next.
 Further information, with Regulations under which the Master will hold his appointment, may be obtained on application to the undersigned.
 Applications (stating age and qualifications, with testimonials, to be sent to the undersigned (marked "Grammar School"), on or before the 17th day of September next.
 By order, C. S. TODD, Town Clerk.
 Town Hall, Hull, 18th August, 1878.

THE MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will OPEN on TUESDAY, October 1st, with an INTRODUCTORY ADDRESS, at Three p.m., by Dr. ARTHUR W. EDIS.
 TWO ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIPS, tenable for Two Years, of the annual value of 50s. and 20s., will be open for competition on September 30th and following days.—Further information may be obtained from the Dean or from the Resident Medical Officer at the Hospital.
 ANDREW CLARK, Dean.

GUY'S HOSPITAL MEDICAL SCHOOL.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.—A SCHOLARSHIP, of the value of 100 Guineas, WILL BE OFFERED FOR OPEN COMPETITION on WEDNESDAY, September 26th, at 12 o'clock, for the subjects of Examination: Classics, Mathematics, and Modern Languages.
 A SECOND SCHOLARSHIP, also of the value of 125 Guineas, WILL BE OFFERED FOR OPEN COMPETITION on the SAME DAY. Subjects of Examination: Inorganic Chemistry, Physics, Botany and Zoology.
 For further particulars apply to the DEAN, Guy's Hospital, S.E.

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF HOMOEOPATHY.

22, Great Ormond-street, Russell-square, W.C.
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 Founded for the purpose of affording systematic instruction in the Principles and Practice of Homoeopathy to such Men and Medical Students as desire to add a knowledge of its special therapeutics to their other requirements. The SUMMER SESSION terminated on the 26th July. The WINTER SESSION will commence on WEDNESDAY, 28th October. For further particulars apply by letter to the Secretary, FRED. MAYNOC.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

The WINTER SESSION will begin on TUESDAY, October 1st. The Clinical Practice of the Hospital comprises a Service of 710 beds, including of 24 Beds for Convalescents at Highgate.
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 For all particulars concerning either the Hospital or College, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, at his House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.
 A Handbook will be forwarded on application.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE.

OPEN SCHOLARSHIPS.
 TWO SCHOLARSHIPS, each of the value of 180s., and one of 30s., will be offered for OPEN COMPETITION on SEPTEMBER 24th. One of those of 180s. is limited to Candidates under 25 years of age; the other to Candidates under 21 years of age.
 Subjects:—Botany, Zoology, Chemistry, Physics.
 The subjects (from which candidates may select) for the Scholarship of 30s. are Latin, Mathematics, and any two of the following languages: Greek, French, German.
 The successful Candidates will in each case be required to enter at St. Bartholomew's Hospital.
 For particulars and former papers, application may be made, personally or by letter, to the Warden of the College, at his House, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, E.C.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL and COLLEGE CLASSES.—THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON.—A

Class for the JANUARY MATRICULATION EXAMINATION will begin early in October.
 (1) Classics, French, &c.—M. Laing, M.A., Trin. Coll. Camb.
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LITERATURE

HOMER.

The Problem of the Homeric Poems. By William D. Geddes, LL.D. (Macmillan & Co.)

Homer. By the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone. Literature Primers. (Same publishers.)

ALL readers of the wonderfully sensible twenty-first chapter of Grote's 'History of Greece' will remember that, while he maintains the unity of the Odyssey, he holds a different view respecting the Iliad. In his judgment "no theory of the structure of the poem is admissible which does not admit an original and preconcerted Achilleis—a stream which begins at the first book, and ends with the death of Hector in the twenty-second, though the higher parts of it remain only in the condition of two detached lakes, the first book and the eighth." On this view, Books ii.—vii. inclusive, Books ix. and x., and probably Books xxiii. and xxiv., were later insertions or additions, by one or more hands, to turn the original Achilleis, the poem of the Wrath of Achilles, into the Iliad, the poem of the Trojan war. It is universally allowed that Books ii.—vii. do nothing to carry out the plan of Book i., that is to make the Greeks suffer for the wrong done to Achilles. On the contrary, they get on perfectly well without him. Books ix. and x. harmonize very well with what precedes, but not with the books which follow: indeed, it is barely conceivable that the author of the later books could have had the incidents of the ninth in his mind; this apparent inconsistency has been defended by those who maintain the unity of the poem as not unnatural in a long unwritten poem; but, as Grote sagaciously pointed out, it is one of the most convincing proofs of an interpolation "that, though fitted on to the parts which precede, it has no influence on those which follow." Books i.—viii., ix.—xxii., give the connected story of the "Wrath." The last two books have long been held to be additions of somewhat inferior merit, and Book xxiv., at least, to bear linguistic signs of connexion with the Odyssey. Grote thought it probable that the Odyssey and the Achilleis were the work of different writers, but that the two poems were not far different in date.

He apparently thought that the enlargement of the Achilleis into the Iliad was the work of more hands than one; but on this point he did not speak very clearly.

This view certainly did not meet with much acceptance either in England or abroad, and Mr. Gladstone speaks of it in his Primer with just a shade of contemptuous pity. It is now revived and amplified by Prof. Geddes—amplified especially into the theory that the non-Achilleid books of the Iliad are the work of the author of the Odyssey. It may be noted first that in this division he is able to avail himself of nearly if not quite all the valuable arguments of the Chorizontes; for most of them rested on discrepancies between the Odyssey and the Achilleian (or, as Prof. Geddes sometimes calls them, the palæozoic) books of the Iliad, while he escapes the attack to which they were constantly exposed,—the "flank-fire," as he calls it,—"with weapons drawn from the neo-zoic books of the Iliad, which are cognate with those of the Odyssey, in both of which areas we find entirely parallel phenomena, such as the same range of geographical knowledge, the same artistic products, similar social usages, kindred views of human life, and generally the same ethical undertones characteristic of an individual author." It is this cognation which Prof. Geddes labours to establish by arguments always ingenious and often new, and by the candid spirit which breathes in the modest claim made by him in his Preface, "whatever may be the fate of my hypothesis, the facts on which it is founded will require account to be taken of them in any subsequent criticism of the Homeric question." This, we think, is undeniably true. It should be said that the linguistic arguments are not considered in this work. We are only promised a further discussion of the question on this basis. To many minds these arguments are both more interesting and more convincing than any others, but, as Prof. Geddes proposes to take them later, it is better to pass over for the present any conclusions to which they point (with the mere comment that some at least of them seem distinctly in favour of the new hypothesis), and to pass now to the principal arguments employed in the book before us.

Thus (1) the Achilleis shows a very limited geographical horizon. In it we find a knowledge of Lycia and Cyprus, but nothing more to the south or east. In the "Ulyssean" books of the Iliad (to adopt Prof. Geddes's convenient term) we find Sidon, Phœnicia, and Egypt, known in the same way as in the Odyssey. Egyptian Thebes is described in Il. ix. just as it is in Od. iv. On the other hand, in the Achilleis there is more knowledge shown of the tribes living to the north of Thessaly; and this is a presumption (which Prof. Geddes uses) in favour of the theory that the poem in honour of the Thessalian hero is the work of a Thessalian bard. Another and stronger piece of evidence is the appearance of Olympus as a real snowy mountain in the Achilleis (Il. xvi. 364), whereas in the Ulyssean books it shows more resemblance to the merely ideal mountain of the gods described in Od. vi. 42, the place "where falls not hail nor rain nor any snow." (2) In the Ulyssean books there is more of the pathos and also of the humour which mark the Odyssey. It is certainly significant that of the phrases denoting the "joy

of grief" (*ἡμερος γόοιο* and the like) there are eleven in the Ulyssean books (though chiefly, if not entirely, in xxiii. and xxiv.), sixteen in the Odyssey, and none in the Achilleis. The chastisement of Thersites in Il. ii. is parallel to that of Irus in Od. xviii. Ares and Aphrodite are held up to ridicule in Il. v. and Od. viii. Opposed to this is the grim humour of the Achilleis, the brutal jokes over a fallen foe, put into the mouth even of Patroclus and of Achilles. (3) The conjugal affection which is the strong point of the Odyssey is recalled by the love of Hector and Andromache, seen in the Ulyssean Il. vi., but not in the Achilleis, except in the famous speech at the end of book xxii., which, however, Prof. Geddes is disposed to detach from the book, together presumably with Priam's speech (which contains the words *τῷ κὲ κορυσσάμεθα κλαίοντε*) and Hecuba's; but the point for the severance is not clear.

More important is (4) the prominent position of Odysseus in Books ii., iii., ix., x., and xxiii. In ii. he is certainly the main figure. In iii., out of the seventy lines given to the naming of the Greek leaders by Helen, Odysseus occupies thirty-four—a striking fact. He alone (save Achilles) of the chiefs who fight at Troy has the epithet *πολιόπορος*; he is *θεῖος* four times in Ulyssean books, never in Achilleian; but Achilles has the epithet four times in his books, never outside them. Very peculiar is his ascription to himself in ii. and iv. as a distinguishing title, "the father of Telemachus." This is meaningless except from the standpoint of the Odyssey. Though in books v. and vi. he is overshadowed by Diomed, yet they are clearly regarded as brothers-in-arms; compare book x., which, even if it be later than the rest of the poem, proves the tradition. In vii., indeed, he does nothing, though he is one of the chiefs who accept Hector's challenge; it should be observed, however, that the popular feeling (as denoted by *τις* in line 170) is depreciatory of him. But in xxiii. the honour paid to him is remarkable: he defeats in the foot race the Oilean Ajax, the swiftest of the Greeks (as well as a good fighter) in the Achilleis, but here made a subject of mockery, and obviously disliked by the author of the Odyssey (iv. 54); he also "ties" under favourable circumstances with the Telamonian Ajax in the wrestling. In ix.—the book of the Embassy—he is the chief speaker; in x.—the Doloneia—the chief mover. In the Achilleid books he is quite different. In viii. he plays the coward, though challenged as such by Diomed, which is very noteworthy as showing a different relation between the two chiefs from that of the preceding and following books. In xi. he is insignificant; in the other books he is hardly mentioned—in eight of them not at all. These facts certainly give much support to Prof. Geddes's view that Odysseus is the typical hero of the Ionian race, and as such exalted by the Ionian writer of the non-Achilleid part over against the Thessalian hero of the Æolo-Doric race, the spirit of which found its latest expression in Pindar, the champion of the Æacids as against Odysseus.

In like manner (5) there is often some difference in the same character in the two sections of the Iliad. Achilles appears softened and refined in vi., ix., xxiii., and xxiv. *only*—all Ulyssean books; there is a similar softening

about Hector, who is brutal and reckless in the Achilleian part; there can be no doubt that Prof. Geddes is right in holding that even the famous sentiment (xii. 243), *εἰς ὠνὸς ἀριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πατρὸς*, though favourably received by the enlightened augur Cicero, was meant by its author to indicate Hector's impiety. Note still more the difference in the Helen of each section: in the Achilleis she is called *ρυκεδανή*, and has besides only the stock epithet *ἡκόμος*; in the Ulyssean books she has complimentary epithets eighteen times, including *Ἀργεῖν*, which she shares with Hera; this difference of conception is observable to a less extent in other characters, and Prof. Geddes is justified in laying great stress upon it. So, too, some characters of importance appear in one area only: Polydamas and his kindred in the Achilleis; but Polydamas' place as the adviser of Hector is filled by Helenus in the other section. Helenus, moreover, figures there as a seer only, but as a warrior only in the Achilleis. So, too, Kebriones, Hector's charioteer, occurs fourteen times in the Achilleis, never outside of it, and there are other similar phenomena.

Turning to (6) the evidence from thought and manners, we find in Prof. Geddes's book very much that is interesting—not much indeed to which even he attaches great weight, but all pointing to older conceptions found in the Achilleis. Thus we have there traces of the older powers, as for example, Kronos is still active; we find greater strife in heaven; the scene in iv. is much calmer; we find also there the deceptions of Zeus by Hera, and on the other hand the very peculiar punishments of the other gods by Zeus. Zeus is more the elemental deity; note especially Poseidon's speech in Book xv.: he rains and snows, he has physical epithets (such as *ἀστεροπητής*) and is coupled with forces of nature (e.g., *Διὸς κεραυνός*) to a much greater extent than elsewhere; the proportion is given as Ach. 64, Ul. 23, Od. 29, which shows (as these proportions frequently do) a curious agreement between the Ulyssean portions and the Odyssey. The ethical epithets in the two sections are not decisive; but Zeus seems less imperious in the latter; the shafts of Apollo as minister of death are "gentle," as they are in the Odyssey, also Aphrodite and Dionysus seem rather more developed. Prof. Geddes notices as important that several epithets appropriated in the Achilleis to goddesses (as *λευκώλενος* to Hera) are given to others outside its bounds. Some physiological notes are curious; the dead body is the *αὐτὸς* of the man in the Achilleis, but it is *κωφή γαῖα* in xxiv. 54; the soul flies out of the wound; the *φρένες* and the *πραπίδες* are still physical. Lastly, under this head should be noticed as very important, that sixteen times in the Achilleis we find the practice of loud vaunting over a dying enemy, which occurs only once in the Ulyssean area (v. 119), and there without much brutality, and by a Trojan; in the Odyssey the practice is specially reprobated. This difference of feeling is very significant, because in the Ulyssean books there is plenty of fighting and slaying. Note as cognate that in the Achilleis both armies begin the battle with a war-whoop, but in iii. the Greeks advance in silence (*συγῇ μὲνα πνέοντες*—a striking picture), while the Trojans come on crying like cranes: altogether Prof. Geddes gives the proportion of the

"vocabulary of vociferation" (*βοή, ἐνονή*), as Ach. 85, Ul. 22 (nearly half Trojans) and Od. 12.

Under "Customs and Social Appliances" (7) are many small notes, such as the greater splendour and comfort of the house in the later poems, the occurrence of ivory, of the mill for corn, &c. These and many other minor details would have little weight by themselves. There is more formality in the assemblies in the Odyssey and the Ulyssean books; they are called by heralds, and the herald gives a sceptre to the speaker. Chiefs have two *θεράποντες*: only one appears in the Achilleis. There we find traces of the old system of marriage by purchase; but gifts given with the bride, and personal gifts given to the bride in the other poems; the point is not quite clear, owing to the double meaning of *ἔδνα* and the ambiguous word *δῶρα*; but we have no doubt that the Ulyssean books and Odyssey exhibit the less savage form of the transaction.

Three interesting chapters are given to (8) "Personal Idiosyncrasies." Prof. Geddes detects in the author of the Achilleis a special love for the horse, while his Ionian poet is equally drawn to the dog. Of course the horse is frequently mentioned (even in similes) in the Ulyssean area; but there is less of sentiment in these passages. All the hyperboles in favour of the horse are Achilleian. Odysseus always fights as a foot soldier, and even Diomed in his *ἀπορεία*. On the other hand, the dog of the Achilleis is bad; he is the associate of vultures, and feeds on the dead (see Priam's famous speech in xxii.); his name is a regular term of abuse, and when used in a simile he oftenest represents the Trojans. Now the honour paid to him in the Odyssey is indisputable; but Prof. Geddes can adduce small evidence for a similar view of him in the Ulyssean books; the best is from the undoubtedly Ulyssean xxiii. and the dubious x. The case for the horse is much stronger than that for the dog.

This rapid summary of the more important points hardly does justice to the theory set forth in this book; it must be read to be fully appreciated. We think that the facts on which Prof. Geddes relies fairly support his inferences; and, though the impression of a double authorship produced by reading together any two books of the poem taken from different sections is certainly not nearly so strong as that which we get from a rapid run through his chapters, yet we feel sure that he has not ignored any important facts which bear against him; and the only question is whether the cumulative force of his argument is enough to overthrow the long-established presumption of unity. He is not likely to convert Col. Mure, or Mr. Gladstone, or Prof. Blackie, who dealt with the problem some time ago as presented by Mr. Grote. Prof. Blackie argued that even if the Iliad were an enlarged Achilleis, yet nothing is more common than for an author to enlarge the plan of his work. Prof. Geddes has certainly disposed of this argument; the earlier and the later work differ too much in quality. Further, it is not merely that there is a difference of knowledge, of views of life, and of habits of thought and feeling; such a difference is conceivable, though barely so, between the work of a very young and a very old man. But

there is here a disturbance by the new work of the original plan. The result of the Wrath was to be the infliction of woes on the Greeks. The opposite result follows during nearly half the poem. Prof. Blackie argued that it was necessary to leave time for the other chiefs to fight, and show their inability to take Troy before Achilles returns. But surely there is room for this to be shown in the genuine books of the Achilleis. The other books are, therefore, not only unnecessary, but incongruous, and, as old converts of Mr. Grote, we cordially welcome this exhaustive argument of Prof. Geddes.

Lastly, if we assume a dual authorship, which part is by Homer himself? About this there can be little doubt. Following tradition, we hold that Homer was Ionian—*pace* Mr. Gladstone—and the Ionian "mint-marks," as Prof. Geddes calls them, are strong in the Ulyssean books. It is there that we find in similes (and, therefore, presumably as places not necessary to mention because of the narrative, but familiar to the thoughts of the writer) the Icarian sea, the Asian meadow, and the streams of Cayster; the geographical reference to Euboea (where Prof. Geddes is undoubtedly right in his translation of *πέριον*); the mention of the Amazons, the simile of the "Maenid or Carian woman," also of Ida as a seat of Zeus' rule, and other points. Prof. Geddes boldly says (p. 289), "there is no counter-evidence" to all this, "for all the passages fairly adducible have been enumerated." We believe that he is right. Can he fix equally the place where the Achilleis arose? He fixes (as we have already said) Thessaly. The evidence for this point is much less convincing: Achilles is a Thessalian. There is the mention of three Scythian tribes as well known; the reference to the Thessalian Titan-battle; but these allusions are less than we should expect. The prominence of the horse is consistent with a Thessalian origin, but is no special argument for it. We have a long argument from the reference to Olympus as a mountain; but here the facts rather make for a different authorship of the two poems than for any clear cleft in the Iliad. Prof. Geddes finds greater richness in the sylvan similes of the Achilleis; still he allows that there are fine ones in the other books. The best arguments are those from climate; the words denoting the violence of storms are much more frequent in the Achilleis (Ach. 24 against Ul. 4) according to the professor; and he very effectively contrasts the great Achilleian simile (xii. 280), where the snow lies down to the level of the sea, with that of Od. xix. 205, where it lies only on the mountain tops; it "sprinkles the fields" in Il. x. 7 (Ul.). Clearly these arguments are singly of little worth. Prof. Geddes bases his opinion on the cumulative force of the three, (1) from the horse, (2) from the familiarity with sylvan scenery, (3) from the prominence of Olympus as a visible object; these three conditions of the problem he thinks are solved by Thessaly alone. Still we do not understand him to regard this conclusion as equally certain with his main point—the common authorship of the Ulyssean books and the Odyssey. A linguistic argument might have been of more weight: if the Aeolisms could be shown to preponderate in the Achilleian books, and also to resemble the few known fragments of Thes-

salian. They do seem to preponderate, but not in any marked degree.

Mr. Gladstone's *Primer* is, of course, quite different in kind from Prof. Geddes's book. It recapitulates briefly, but clearly and fully, the theories which have been already maintained in 'Homeric Studies,' 'Juventus Mundi,' and 'Homeric Synchronism'; but the most effective arguments of the last work, drawn from the Egyptian monuments, do not reappear. We find hardly anything but the internal criticism, and that almost entirely Mr. Gladstone's own. It is not necessary to discuss here theories which are well known and have been already noticed in this journal. From what has been said above it will be manifest that we dissent from the traditional belief, of which Mr. Gladstone will not abate one jot, that the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* are, in their entirety, the work of one man. But it is impossible to read any of Mr. Gladstone's books without interest; and the attraction which the polity both of Olympus and of Greece has for him is especially noteworthy. It is here that he is by far the strongest. But we cannot see with him the traces of the Trinity in Homer; the argument from the use of the Achæan and Argive names seems to us to have no firm ground, and when we come across our old friends, the Pelasgians, we feel convinced that we shall end in confusion. At p. 122 this unlucky name is used to denote the "popular mass"; are, then, the Hellenes chiefs merely? At p. 99 it is "pre-Hellenic," but it seems to include, at p. 102, the Argæians and the Ionians: are these, then, not Hellenic? Is "Argive Helen" Pelasgic? At p. 92 the name is defined as meaning "indigenous," and in this asylum it may best be left. But this indistinctness of terms leads to error in results. The Greek nature-powers (p. 92) are distinguished as Pelasgian from the Zeus of the Hælois as the representative of an old monotheism. Now, certainly, there is no deity of Olympus whose origin as a nature-power is so clearly traceable as Zeus. Further, there is no power which is so distinctly Aryan, and therefore Hellenic. We must also quarrel with the statement in the otherwise excellent account of Athene, that, "whether her name represents the dawn in an Eastern tongue or is inverted from the Neith of Egypt (!) matters little." It matters something whether philology is scientific or mere child's play. An equally archaic view of the functions of etymology is shown by the remark (p. 101) that 'Ἀπείρος is "related on the one side to ἔργον," and "on the other side to ἄγρος." It is a great pity that Mr. Gladstone, who shows in the highest degree some of the qualifications for a Homeric student, should utterly lack one which, in this case, is almost essential—the feeling of the nature of language.

The Punjaub and North-West Frontier of India. By An Old Punjaabee. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

We have had to notice in the course of the past few months many works on Indian subjects dealing for the most part with the foundation of British rule and the history of our occupation—Owen's 'Selections from Wellesley's Despatches,' Lowe's 'Indian Navy,' Talboys-Wheeler's 'Selections from Early

Records,' and others. We now have to recommend to our readers one of an entirely different character, but a fit sequel to those we have mentioned, the result, in fact, as regards a portion of the country, of the events and policy recorded by them.

The Old Punjaabee's subject is the present, a very interesting present, tending, as many believe, to a very menacing future; he gives an account more particularly of our frontier management and, incidentally, towards the close of the work, of the present state of native feeling towards the Government throughout the country, and the causes which, in his opinion, have led to it. The work is divided into two parts. The first part, which gives a geographical description of the district, a short history of the races which inhabit it, and an account of the different campaigns in which we have been engaged, both within and beyond the frontier, may be considered as introductory to the object the writer has in view, and we will not therefore, as our space is limited, refer to it. Of the second part we shall have more to say, containing as it does the whole gist of the work—one written, be it remembered, with the intention (as the author says in his Preface)

"of presenting a rough sketch of a country and people destined to play an important part in the not very distant future, as some of us think. I can hardly hope to amuse English readers with descriptions of countries and races so little known to them, but if I can only induce them to take some interest in a subject which is acquiring greater importance with every fresh move of Russian diplomacy, I shall be content."

Not really, however, of the Punjaub as a whole, about which the account is most meagre (although the author puts that name first in his title), does the work treat, but rather of the country and people beyond our frontier and not included within the boundaries of the province, although within its influence.

The work commences with a chapter descriptive of the people with whom we have to deal on the frontier, and a difficult and impracticable race it is. Bigoted, at any rate as far as the outward observance of their religion goes, turbulent and given to theft in all its multifarious forms, from the organized tribal raid to stealing a single beast or a Henry-Martini rifle; superstitious, too, they are in their way, of which "amiable weakness" in its fellows each community is desirous of taking advantage for itself. Illustrative of this, the author gives the following story:—

"They are given, too, to honouring the shrines of departed saints; they make pilgrimages to them, and decorate their tombs with lamps and flowers on anniversaries and festivals. It is, therefore, a feather in the cap of a tribe to be possessed of a shrine of special sanctity. An amusing story is told of one of the wild tribes adjoining the 'Khyber' with reference to this amiable weakness. It happened that the tribe in question was unfortunate in having no 'remains' of sufficient sanctity to do pilgrimage to, and they were twitted in consequence by the neighbouring tribes on their spiritual destitution. It so fell out that a 'moolah' or learned priest of some reputed sanctity, came to their village on his way elsewhere. He was received with much honour, and all the rites of hospitality were duly accorded, when, unfortunately for him, it occurred to the heads of the community that this was a grand opportunity for providing themselves with a 'Zeearut,' or place of pilgrimage; so they killed the unfortunate priest, and inducted his remains into the place of honour,

forthwith setting themselves [free from the sneers of their neighbours by this primitive proceeding."

Can anybody imagine a more hopeless task for an officer bound hand and foot with red tape than to undertake to deal with such a people within the hard and fast lines enjoined by our constitutional prejudices? Bigoted and superstitious, these tribes are nevertheless entirely without knowledge of the principles of the religion they profess. They recite their five prayers a day, and fast religiously at the stated times, but theft and murder are all the same not only allowable but praiseworthy, though these practices are decidedly adverse to the teachings of the Koran, than which, taken as a whole, as inculcating the duty of man towards his fellow, it would be difficult to find a better code of morality.

Among social customs described by our author there are many that are interesting, the most curious perhaps being that of the "Chouk" or "Hoogra," a kind of club (in some villages where opinions differ there being two or more), generally held under some large tree, where the people gather together in the even time for society and conversation, and where strangers are entertained, provision of bread and other entertainment being made for them by a general subscription among those who frequent the assembly, who at the same time keep a general servant whose duties are to entertain the members and their friends with music and to fill the visitors' pipes. We could wish that some of our well-known institutions in Pall Mall showed as cultivated a taste and regard for the duties of hospitality.

Something the author has also to say of the interesting hypothesis that the Affghans are the lost ten tribes. We have not space to enter into the subject, which has been ably discussed before now by Sir George Rose and others; but we may say that enough has been deduced to show that the theory has a better foundation than many that have been promulgated on the subject. The principal interest of the work is, however, in those chapters which discuss the difficult problem of what our policy should be on that frontier where, rightly or wrongly, we all seem to have a suspicion, possibly a vague one, that sooner or later we shall have to meet the intrigue and influence, if not the armed aggression, of Russia.

It has been the fashion to contrast what people have chosen to consider the rival systems pursued by the two different subordinate governments of Scinde and the Punjaub. The author, who has clearly had a considerable experience on the latter frontier, admits that, "in fact, no comparison can be instituted, for the conditions of the two localities differ so entirely that there is no mutual (*sic*) ground on which to form an estimate of the respective merits of the two systems." But he only admits that difference geographically and with reference to the physical features of the countries; he does not realize that the political position is different too, and that the policy pursued in Scinde, where it is practicable, may have a wider scope than merely preserving peace on the frontier, and keeping in order a few marauding tribes, although in the Punjaub it is impracticable, from the slight dependence the tribes have on Affghanism, and the absence of organization like that of

the Belooch subordinate to the authority of the Khan of Khelât.

It must be remembered, clearly to understand our position, that the latter are an entirely different race from the Pathân tribes, with, in theory, at least, a very different system of government. The Khan of Khelât has never been an irresponsible and despotic sovereign, like the Amir of Afghanistan, but has had associated with him in the government the chiefs of Saharawan and Jhalawan, with his own Wallee as a kind of council of state. In fact the government of Beloochistan has approached more nearly to a system of federation than any other; a supreme power in the hands of the Khan advised by the chiefs, but the local power and jurisdiction admittedly in the hands of the chiefs without reference to the Khan.

The author has attempted to prove, by quoting a letter in the *Times* and an extract from a report of Sir H. Green in the *Beloochistan Blue-book*, that the Khan's authority over the tribes has never been more than nominal. As against this view, however, we have the fact, that the right was never disputed; that as long as the Central Government was supported by the countenance of the British authorities, as in the time of Jacob and Green, it held its own, and that it was only when the Punjab officers interfered that unruly chiefs thought they saw their opportunity in divided authority, and the Punjab policy consequently broke down. As regards the extract from Sir H. Green's report, we can only say that it is misleading, to say the least of it. The Murrees are indeed Belooch, and as such are certainly nominally subjects of the Khan, but they are an isolated tribe bordering on the Punjab, and were consequently from the first subject to the dual influence of the two governments. They were subsidized, on the condition of their not raiding within British limits, by our Government, which, taking no note of what use they put the money to beyond our frontiers, thus unintentionally encouraged their insubordination to their own sovereign. We (or rather one of our small local governments) have really blindly pursued towards a friendly government of the utmost importance to us the disintegrating tactics so ably used by Russia in Servia and elsewhere with a very different intention. We entirely concur with the writer that "it is unfortunate, in the interest both of the government and of the border tribes, that there has been a constant irritation between the officials representing the Scinde and Punjab administrations."

We equally agree that,—

"the appointment of a Punjab officer, Major Sandeman, to the Political Agency at 'Khelât,' will not, it is feared, tend to smooth matters over between the rival administrations. The move to Quetta and Khelât was General Jacob's own proposal in 1856, when it was negatived; it was brought forward again in 1865 by Sir Bartle Frere, but again rejected by the 'masterly inactive' politicians; and now that the measure has been finally carried out, instead of intrusting it to the Scinde Administration, whose off-spring it was, the Punjab tiger has stepped in and carried off the prey. This conflict of opinion and interests, combined with many other difficulties, appears to call for a united system of frontier government under one responsible head, and in considering the general question of border

management, the agencies under which it is to be conducted are the first and most important," and that,—

"personal government, above all other considerations, is what is mainly required in dealing with these wild races. They cannot understand the delays of office, or why it should be necessary to refer a simple matter to and fro half a dozen times, before action is taken on it. These delays and the hesitancy which has been shown to deal readily and decidedly with border questions have to answer for most of our troubles on the Punjab frontier. Instead of dealing promptly and at once with the affronts which we are constantly receiving from the hill tribes, the disposition has always been apparently to see how much the cup will hold before it overflows, and then we are obliged to undertake a troublesome and costly expedition to attain the same object which might have been secured at half the expense and trouble if the blow had been struck at once."

The officer who is appointed, however, must treat the policy of the frontier as a great state question, and view it as a statesman would, not as a district officer. Dealing with it in fragments, as a Punjab question affecting the Murrees and Boogtees, or as a Scinde question with reference to any petty raiding over the frontier, is weak, and, we believe, suicidal.

On the Punjab frontier probably all that can be done, for many years at any rate, will be to preserve order. Even that will require tact and firmness backed by a well-organized if small force, at the absolute disposal of the local authority, whatever it may be. In Beloochistan we have an entirely different set of circumstances; there we find a more settled population, a more open country, a theory, at least, of governmental organization, and, what is still more important, the germs of a trading spirit and a trading class. There is further greater intercommunication between our own subjects and the population residing across the frontier, with a comparatively large and growing trade both local and transit, the protection of which must entail interference. The question is what the nature of that interference should be? We believe that it must result in annexation unless steps are at once taken to strengthen the Central Government, and bind the mass of the population to us by community of interest. The former alternative we should look upon as an unmixed evil; the latter we believe to be not only possible but comparatively easy. The experience of the influence of such men as Jacob, Green, and Merewether, teaches us that it is so; the rapid development of the prosperity of the people and the growth of trade, whenever peace has been for a time assured, strengthen the belief.

Subsidies to some outlying tribes are no doubt necessary, but they should be paid through the medium of the Central Government, and supervised by an English officer; for the rest we have the means of influence to our hand in guarding the trade routes and opening up the country by road and rail. As the Russians well know, there is no influence so powerful in a country as the influence of trade where there is material for its development. Here we have that material if anywhere, but the policy in which the occupation of Quetta was one single step, must be followed out to its logical conclusion; by itself that occupation would be of little use; we have guarded the Bolan pass, and

we must now utilize the advantage and facilitate transit. The return pecuniarily might not be large at first, but the money would be better employed politically than in making large presents of stands of arms, and other complimentary gifts, to a ruler like the Amir of Afghanistan, with a result of which we have had within the last few months some experience.

There is one other consideration with reference to Beloochistan, which should not be lost sight of. As long as we keep strictly within our own frontiers, and treat Belooch and Afghan alike as possible enemies, the latter must always be an anxiety to us, but Khelât is, as regards Afghanistan, we believe, the key of India. Strategically it commands it, and no force could advance on the Khyber or other of the Afghanistan passes if we utilized the base of operations which we should have on its flank in Beloochistan. Our position would be equally commanding should it be necessary at any time to interfere in the cause of order in Afghanistan itself. With our influence paramount in Khelât, as it should be, and as we believe it could easily be made, we should not only keep out others, but could afford to treat with contempt the intrigues of the Amir which now give us so much concern.

In the postscript which the author adds to his work, he says,—

"Events march rapidly nowadays. Since the conclusion of this work the Government of India has found it necessary to curb the licence of the native press by special enactment. The appointment of a commissioner for the north-west frontier has formed the subject of frequent reference between the Indian and home administrations. Turkey in Europe has almost ceased to be, and Turkey in Asia is in little better plight. All these subjects have been treated of in these pages in the aspect they presented at the time of writing, but as the object of the work has not been affected by what has occurred, no alteration has been made in the text."

It is true that the events of the last twelve months may not affect the object the author had in view, but they may, we think, very materially alter the importance to us of Russian influence in Central Asia. We do not wish to go over the old ground as to whether things would have been different, and a more advantageous settlement come to, had our policy been different, but as things actually are, we have yet to see what the result of the Asia Minor Protectorate may be. It may, as some think, if carried out, have the effect of preventing any further real advance of Russia towards India. They contend that the Convention will be made use of for the construction of roads and railway communication from Alexandretta to the Russian frontier, for the perfecting, in fact, of a base of operations from which an advance on the Caucasus and the Anapa line could be undertaken.

From Asia Minor they say you could cut the Russian communications between East and West, neutralize to her the advantages she now has by holding the Caspian, and so cripple her power in Asia as to render active operations impossible. This may be or may not be. In the mean time at any rate it behoves us to have some definite policy on and beyond our Indian frontier and to see at least that that policy is not defeated by the petty jealousy of the officers of two subordinate governments.

It is an important question nearly affecting

the interests of a large number of our fellow subjects, if not so important as before the conclusion of the famous Turkish Convention, and anybody who, like the author, throws light upon the subject deserves the thanks of the public.

Athenian Constitutional History. By G. F. Schömann. Translated by B. Bosanquet, M.A. (Parker & Co.)

By this translation Mr. Bosanquet has done good service to a special class of students, those, namely, who are preparing for the Final Classical Schools at Oxford. As far back as 1854 Prof. Schömann published a criticism of those parts of Grote's 'History of Greece' which dealt with the development of the Athenian constitution—and it is this review which Mr. Bosanquet has now translated. It is true that in a later work, his 'Griechische Alterthümer,' Schömann has stated his views on the Athenian constitution, but they are not there accompanied by any detailed criticism of authorities, and in this lies the special value of the present treatise. The danger which most constantly besets undergraduate students is that of passively accepting the dicta of recognized authorities without attempting to understand the grounds on which they rest or the methods by which the conclusions have been reached, and views sanctioned by so great a name as that of Grote are only too likely, as Prof. Schömann remarks, to pass for the right ones with most readers merely because it is he that puts them forward. In the present case these readers are supplied with a running commentary which clearly and impartially sifts the arguments and conclusions of the great English historian in the light of the evidence supplied by original authorities and the results of the best modern criticism. The student thus gains the double advantage of having his attention directed to the really decisive points and of learning the general nature of the data which are available for the formation of a correct judgment upon them. Grote's account of the Athenian constitution admirably illustrates both the merits and the defects of his book. It is characterized throughout by his well-known dislike to conjecture, his careful estimate of evidence, and his thorough mastery of the working of Greek politics. On the other hand, here, more than in any other part of his work, his political sympathies have succeeded in warping his judgment, and his anxiety to clear the Athenian democracy of the imputations cast upon it by previous historians has driven him from his usual attitude of strict impartiality. It is obviously impossible to go in detail through Prof. Schömann's criticisms. By far the most important part of the discussion is that which deals with the part played by Solon, Cleisthenes, and Pericles respectively in the establishment of the democracy. On this point the German professor, like most of his countrymen, joins issue with Grote. The first organization of the dicasteries and the introduction of election by lot are dated back to the two earlier reformers, and to Pericles is left only what our authorities assign him—the virtual effacement of the Areopagus, and the introduction of pay; and here, certainly, Schömann's view seems the right one. Grote and his critic agree in abstaining from conjectures as to the

earliest history of Attica; but all who are in any degree familiar with recent researches into the structure of primitive societies will at once assent to the strictures passed upon Grote's account of the four old Attic tribes. There can be little doubt that they were originally local divisions as well as divisions of race, and that their significant names corresponded in some degree with differences in the mode of life prevalent in each—though this, as Schömann rightly points out, by no means involves the admission of a caste system in the Oriental sense.

Mr. Bosanquet has performed his own share of the work well and carefully, and has had the good fortune to deal with a German original in which the sentences are short and the style at once clear and graceful.

A Century of Emblems. By G. S. Cautley, Vicar of Nettledean. With Illustrations by the Lady Marian Alford, Rear-Admiral Lord W. Compton, Venerable Lord A. Compton, R. Barnes, J. D. Cooper, and the Author. (Macmillan & Co.)

A KNOWLEDGE of emblems and their producers is monopolized by those who quit the high road of literature to linger in green alley and shady by-path. Much gracious and tender poetry may be found among the reflections and comments suggested by the quaint designs of the early emblematisers. Some of George Wither's most thoughtful and musical verse is preserved in his 'Collection of Emblems Ancient and Moderne,' one of the scarcest books in seventeenth century literature, and one of the most precious possessions of the lover of poetry. In Geoffrey Whitney's Emblems a vein of true poetry pierces through the conceits and affectations which such a production is likely to foster, and Quarles's crabbed and devout verses are not devoid of an occasional happiness of thought and expression. The third emblem of the fifth book of Quarles inspires a delightful poem, the theological application of which is not likely to force itself upon the reader. One verse of this may give an idea of the whole:—

E'en like two little bank-dividing brooks,
That wash the pebbles with their wanton streams,
And having ranged and searched a thousand nooks
Meet both at length in silver-breasted Thames
When in a greater current they conjoin:
So I my best beloved's am; so he is mine.

The last line forms a refrain to the poem. If we quote a specimen of Wither's Emblems we may be forgiven, since besides furnishing matter for comparison with the book to which we are about to turn, it supplies a singularly happy rendering of an idea which has been treated in more commonplace, if more popular, fashion by subsequent poets. Within a species of ring such as encloses all the emblems in Wither's book, is a picture of a marigold upon a bank, with the sun's beams descending directly on the opened flower. In the background is a landscape, with a river, a cottage near at hand, and the walls of a distant city. The legend is "Non Inferiora Secutus," and the illustration is as follows:—

When, with a serious musing, I behold
The grateful, and obsequious Marigold,
How duely, ev'ry morning, she displays
Her open breast, when Titan spreads his Rayes;
How she observes him in his daily walke,
Still bending towards him, her tender stalke;

How when he downe declines, she droopes and mournes
Bedew'd (as 'twere) with teares, till he returnes;
And how she vailes her Flow'rs, when he is gone,
As if she scorn'd to be look'd on
By an inferiour Eye; or, did contemne
To wayt upon a meane Light, then Him.
When this I meditate, me-thinks, the Flow'rs
Have spirits, farre more generous then ours;
And give us fair Examples, to despise
The servile Fawnings, and Idolatries,
Wherewith, we court these earthly things below,
Which merit not the service we bestow.

Twelve lines of theological application which follow need not be given, as they are wholly unworthy of the preceding verses. These, indeed, are delightful. They have, of course, found their way into books of extracts, but are far from familiar to the general reader. The designs which Wither and others illustrate are frequently taken from Andreas Alciatus, the first edition of whose book bears date 1522. This was a mere collection of moral sentences in Latin. Illustrations were added to subsequent editions.

In 'A Century of Emblems' Mr. Cautley has not, as the title of his book led us to expect and hope, given us a hundred specimens of early emblematisers. His title is, indeed, a misnomer, since the term emblem is applied to pictorial designs, of which there are only thirty-eight in his book, and not to the poems, of which there are a hundred and ten. In the Preface he states that his original intention was that each set of verses should be accompanied by an illustration, and that circumstances over which he had no control prevented him from carrying out the scheme. The illustrations, which are by different hands, are of various merit. They are, however, far superior in value to the poems they accompany, many of them being pretty and fanciful. We fail, however, to see any reason for bestowing the name of emblem on a poem such as the following, entitled 'The Scarecrow':—

"O Bella! what strange wight is there,
Dark on the evening sky,
With flowing cloak, and streaming hair,
And head so grandly high?"

I feel a throbbing at my heart,
For William 'tis too soon;
See how he waves his arms apart,
Saluting the new moon!

Oh! clear as daylight is the truth,
Blinder than bats were we,
It is the long-haired foreign youth
Who sang last night to me.

He sang of Fatherland and Rhine;
Hush, O provoking cow!
I heard the sweet preluding line,
The whispering notes, I vow."

But nearer as they drew to see,
O phantasy forlorn!
They find for love and melody
A scarecrow in the corn.

As humorous verse this is indifferent. It has as much title to be called an elegy or a rondel as an emblem. It is not easy or necessary to dogmatize about the use of a word, the signification of which under any circumstances is strained. Emblem has, however, though at first applied to moral sentences, come to mean a species of pictorial symbol, which, by the aid of accompanying illustrations in prose or verse, teaches some philosophical, social, or religious lesson. It is difficult to see what beyond the most commonplace observation is recorded in a poem like the preceding, or like that we now give, the title of which is 'Ducks at Play':—

They flirt and founce with many a quack and blow,
Those ducks intoxicate with summer rain;
Then deeply dive, and hidden long below,
From unexpected places rise again.

Thus our old playmates in life's widening stream,
Amid the crossing currents disappear,
Yet haply show again as in a dream
With startling gladness after many a year.

Now these verses have more than one characteristic of bathos. That ducks diving and reappearing should suggest friends going away and coming back is surely the most prosaic of analogies. Phrases, too, like "as in a dream," simply introduced to fill up a line, and meaning rather less than nothing, are an added element of weakness. Were it not for the phrase "intoxicate with summer rain," which shows that the author has studied Nature, we should be inclined to rank 'Ducks at Play' beside a poem of our childhood, which has never claimed to be considered an emblem:—

Three children sliding on the ice
Upon a summer day,
It so fell out they all fell in,
The rest they ran away.

Now had those children been at home,
Or sliding on dry ground,
Ten thousand pounds to one penny
They had not all been drowned.

Ye parents who have children dear,
And eke ye who have none,
If you would have them safe abroad
Pray keep them safe at home.

Supply these lines with an illustration, and they will constitute a better emblem than many Mr. Cantley has given us.

Chartularium Abbatiae de Novo Monasterio, ordinis Cisterciensis. Edited by the Rev. J. T. Fowler. (Surtees Society.)

THE story of the planting and rapid growth of the Cistercian order in England has often been told and ought to be familiar to all but the most careless students of their country's history. There are clusters of incidents in it which read more like fragments of religious romance, built on the outlines of some half-forgotten tale of chivalry, than anything that really happened beneath the sun, in our own country, in the wild days of the twelfth century. There is no doubt, however, that the accounts we have of the establishment and earlier progress of the great Burgundian order rest on trustworthy foundations. They are little complicated by the adornments of saintly legends, and where these do occur they influence the narrative, when rightly understood, no more than the grotesque sculpture in the tympanum of the doorway of a Norman church takes away from the solemnity of the interior. The three glories of the new order were accounted to be Robert of Molesme, Bernard, and Stephen the Englishman. Stephen has an undoubted claim to the honour of being one of its most noteworthy organizers, and is often spoken of in hagiological literature, and even in books of higher account, as if much more than a third part of the praise were due to him. It may perhaps be that Stephen's English parentage was one cause why his order made such rapid progress in this country, but we must be on our guard against giving such a fancy, and it is little more, too much weight. Europe in the twelfth century was not divided into kingdoms and states by the hard and fast lines to which we are accustomed. National feeling, as distinct from the older and far looser ties of tongue, religion, and real or

reputed kinship, was springing up, and in England especially was growing with vigorous though silent rapidity; but as yet foreigners could hold posts both civil and ecclesiastical here, and Englishmen discharge similar functions on the Continent almost without creating remark. The fact that one of our own people had become an abbot in the neighbourhood of Dijon could not, where the circumstance happened to be known, have attracted much attention at a time when it was not unusual for foreign ecclesiastics to rule over even the most important English sees.

Waverley Abbey, founded by monks from L'Aumône, was the earliest house of the order of Cîteaux in England. A claim to a greater antiquity has been got up for Furness, but it is based on error and misinformation. Some six or seven years after the settlement of these Norman monks in Surrey, the monastery of Fountains was founded by a secession of monks from St. Mary's Abbey without the walls of York. These earnest and simple men, who longed for a stricter mode of life than the old Benedictine house provided, found a new home in a wild glen, through which the little River Skell winds, on its way to Ripon. Here they reared a church which in severe beauty has but few equals. From hence went forth in the early days of monastic devotion a colony to Norway which founded the abbey of Lyse-kloster—the valley of light—near Bergen. The abbey had also seven daughters in her own land, the eldest and most admired of which seems to have been Newminster—

"Et hæc prima filia Fontanensis ecclesie sanctæ, unica adhuc matris suæ . . . Domus siquidem, de novo fundata, fecunditatem, matris suæ emulata est. Conceptit et peperit de se tres filias, faciens Pipewellam, Salleiam, et Rupem."

Thus speaks the Fountains chronicler with pardonable pride of Newminster, which, in early days, while enthusiasm was strong, had held up the Cistercian ideal of the life of religion before the eyes of men, not only in the wild border land, but, through the influence of its offshoots, Sallay, Roche, and Pipewell, in the dales of his own county and the woodland pastures of Northamptonshire. The northern abbey was founded by eight monks, not twelve, as was the more common usage when new settlements were made. Their abbot was Robert, a monk from Whitby, who had joined the more austere order when the Cistercians fell off from the Benedictine establishment at York. Ranulph Merlay, a baron by tenure, and a man of note in those parts, not only founded the abbey and endowed it with lands on each side of the Wansbeck, but he himself, at his own cost, erected the first buildings, and until such time as they were fit for the reception of the brotherhood found lodging for them in his own castle of Morpeth. Future lords Merlay, the founder's direct descendants, were benefactors of the house, and it received rich gifts from members of the families of Nevil, Berteram, De Ros, Swynburn, and others of the highest account among the Northern aristocracy, as well as from tradespeople and men in humble life whose only memorial now is the good deed they did for what they accounted the cause of God. The house must have been rich and flourishing in its earlier days, when the English royal power was little more than a name beyond the Tyne, and when there can hardly be said to have been any exact line of

demarcation between the English and the Scotch. When, however, the sad war period commenced which extended with but little intermission from the time of the first Edward to the union of the crowns, the monks must have been exposed to continual hardship and not unfrequently to bodily peril. Their cattle were driven off, their crops and granges burnt, and there can be but little doubt that their persons and those of their tenants were too often subjected to the extremest forms of outrage. The borderer was in his own strange way a religious man, not inattentive to his devotions, accustomed to pay church dues with regularity and to send for a priest at the hour of death, but otherwise as unlovely a character as ever poetry turned into a hero. Yet we have good ground for believing that neither he nor his spiritual guides realized the fact, so very plain to us now, that he was little if at all superior to his heathen forefathers, who had left Scandinavia some centuries before for the purpose of enriching themselves at the cost of a more peaceful race. Johnie Armstrang was as ardent a thief as ever was hanged by a Lord Warden of the Marches, yet he, or the poet who lovingly records his fate, makes a point of dwelling on his honesty:—

I've loved naething in my life
I weel dare say it, but honesty,
Save a fat horse and a fair woman,
Twa bonny dogs to kill a deir;
But England suld have found me meal and maul
Gif I had lived this hundred yeir.

The border correspondence published by the late Dr. Raine in his history of that district, now a part of the county of Northumberland, but which was till recent days known as North Durham, gives a picture of atrocious crime which it would not be easy to find surpassed among the half barbarous populations of the East. We have few original sources of information as to the condition of things in earlier days, but from what we have there is the best ground for believing that the borders were somewhat less barbarous in the sixteenth century, to which period his documents mainly relate, than they had been in earlier times.

The editor has been enabled to add a few additional names to the list of abbots, but it is still a sadly imperfect catalogue. We do not even know the name or the fate of the abbot who last filled the office. A letter from Henry the Eighth to the Duke of Norfolk exists which shows that some of the inmates of Newminster had resisted the suppression of the house. How far their opposition went, and whether the abbot was one of them, is not known. Mr. Fowler suggests that he was disobedient, and thinks it not improbable that he was hanged like William Trafford, the last abbot of the daughter house of Sallay. We must confess we cannot accept this conjecture without further proof. Had he been put to death, we do not think his testimony against the reformation would have been so utterly forgotten as not to have found a record in the pages either of those who would have held up his name to obloquy as a traitor, or to the other class, to whom it would have seemed that of a martyr.

The abbey church and its attendant buildings were, tradition says, pulled down by a mob soon after the dissolution. It may well have been so, for the border thieves were a powerful company, and although for some time

after this they mostly adhered to the old religion they assuredly would not be strait-laced in the matter of ecclesiastical plunder. Pillaging a religious house would be no new sensation to them. The only circumstance that would seem worthy of remark would be that it was on the wrong side of Tweed, and that they were able to quote something not very unlike legal authority for their proceedings. The abbey has been used as a quarry from which houses in Morpeth have from time to time been built, and this is sufficient to account for the fact that all the visible memorial we have of what must once have been one of the most interesting structures in the North of England is one fifteenth century door-way and sundry green mounds, by aid of which some general notion of the plan of the buildings may be made out.

Mr. Fowler has discharged his duty as editor with great fidelity. Every page shows that he has spared no pains to make his text as accurate as possible. Whenever a doubt as to a reading has crossed his mind he has printed the text just as it stands, with the contractions unexpanded. This is the only sensible way of editing a mediæval record; but there are not many persons who are sufficiently accurate in small things to carry out such a system rigidly. We miss the elaborate prefaces and learned notes that are to be found in some of the earlier Surtees volumes. It is evident from what is given that Mr. Fowler could have furnished us with much more information as to places and persons had he chosen to do so. All we have a right to demand from the editor of a monastic charter book is that he should give us a correct text, and this, we believe, has been done; but there are so many matters of local interest which call for elucidation that we cannot but be sorry that so good a chance of adding to our knowledge of past times has been lost.

An early instance of the word sea-coal, used to distinguish fossil coal from charcoal, occurs here in a licence from Nicholas Aketon to the convent of Newminster, to take "*carbones maris*" in his wood called Midilwode. The common explanation is here given, namely, that as London was supplied with fossil coal from the Tyne country and this was taken by sea, it acquired the name of sea-coal. This would fully account for its bearing such a name in London, but hardly in the North of England. It would be interesting to know when coal from the North began to be carried by water to London. If the term sea-coal was in use before that period we must look out for some other derivation. Is it possible that some of the thin seams which are now considered worthless may have appeared in the cliffs by the seaside, and have been first worked there in consequence of a section being completely exposed? We do not by any means assert that this was so, but throw it out as a suggestion only. In an unprinted account-book of a Yorkshire monastery, we have met with frequent mention of the coal which was dug on the estate of the monks. There, if our memory serves us rightly, it is called "*carbo*," without the addition of "*maris*" or any other qualifying words.

Mr. Fowler is in some doubt as to the feast of Saint Helen. He is certainly right in assuming that the day observed to commemorate the finding of the cross is what is meant.

The legends tell us that Helen was a British lady, and some of them add that she was born at York, and to her is attributed the finding of the cross on which our Lord suffered. The feast of the "Invention" is May 3, and in the Newminster Charter Book it is used as a boundary day for the stocking of a common. It seems to have been a peculiarly well remembered festival, on account of its forming a convenient limit between the season when cattle were permitted to run at large on the commons and that when this privilege was restricted. Though not given in the Church Kalendars, as far as we have noticed, it is not unfrequently met with in old documents. For example, Edward Plumpton, on or about 1489, makes an appointment for the Wednesday next, after "Saynt Eline day" (Plumpton Corresp. 71); and we have before us a transcript of a manor roll of the time of Philip and Mary, in which it is ordered that rings should be put in the noses and yokes around the necks of the swine before the same well-known festival.

The Annals of Tennis. By Julian Marshall. (Field Office.)

WE have heard a good deal lately about the Endowment of Research, and its necessity has actually been recognized by an Act of Parliament. The claims of Research have been trumpeted abroad by an enthusiastic if not very numerous body of supporters, though a less enlightened public has hitherto failed to see very clearly how it is to be endowed. This is a difficult question, but its solution is hardly so imperative as that of another which puzzles the brains of all educationalists, whether college tutors or schoolmasters, alike. This latter problem is, how to prevent the present rage for athletics from destroying in the mind of the ordinary schoolboy or undergraduate all desire of intellectual culture.

The book before us may perhaps show us a way out of both difficulties. It is a specimen of genuine research, and the subject of research is a branch of athletics. A mode of combination has thus been found for two apparently incompatible elements. They have stood hitherto in mutual antagonism. On the one hand there is no doubt that the health of the University stroke and the feats of Mr. W. G. Grace are objects of much more interest to the mass of undergraduates than a scientific discovery or a new edition of the *Agamemnon*. On the other hand, both Universities have lately published a statement in which the educational wants of every branch of study are set forth with great care and minuteness. These Petitions of Right are already alarmingly long, but the claims of athletics to a place in the curriculum do not appear to have been recognized. We would therefore suggest to the Universities that, as a first step towards this inevitable recognition, a Professorship of Tennis should be established either at Oxford or Cambridge, and that the chair should be offered to Mr. Julian Marshall. A sufficient endowment might be raised by a statute enacting that no undergraduate should be allowed to play tennis unless he had previously passed an examination in Mr. Marshall's book. It is evident that this would provide a wholesome check on the numbers of those who devote themselves to this branch of athletics,

and would secure the use of the courts for the more intellectual part of the community. The principle is capable of indefinite extension, and if the authorities were to make cricket and football subjects in the Local Examinations, and then publish manuals thereon at their own presses, they might fill the University chests, and attain that much sought-for end, a combination of instruction and amusement.

Anyhow it is certain that the etymological conjectures, the biographical details, the mathematical diagrams, the fine distinctions between strokes, and the other interesting topics with which this book abounds, would furnish material for any number of examination papers. The candidate who should thoroughly master the subject would be at least as worthy of a degree as the man who takes an agrotat in botany. But whether any one who has not the terrors of an examination hanging over him, and who is not a very warm admirer of the game, will be able or willing to master the subject, is another question. We have said that the book shows genuine research; but books of research have a way of being slightly dull, and we fear Mr. Marshall's book must come under this category. This is probably owing rather to the nature of the subject than to the author. On some subjects the minutest details are acceptable, on others of less importance they are apt to be tiresome. We should be glad to know every word that was uttered in the Tennis-Court at Versailles on a certain famous day in 1789; but we do not care so much to understand exactly how a racket is strung, or to be told that "it used to be customary to rub the gut with soap, both for the main and for the cross strings." To all but a very esoteric circle the account of the racket-manufacture, going as it does into the most trivial details, must be profoundly uninteresting. If any elaborate machinery were employed, or any great ingenuity and skill brought to bear on the making of a racket, or if the instrument itself were capable of improvement and development, it might have been worth while to give an accurate description of the whole process; but, as it is, it seems to us trouble thrown away. Brounaye appears to have a happy knack of getting the right sort of wood, and that is all. The same may be said of other parts of the book. Several pages, for instance, are spent on giving elaborate instructions to the beginner how to hold his racket, how to stand "with his feet separated by a distance of about twenty-four inches, and his knees slightly bent," how to strike the ball, and so forth. But, says Mr. Marshall, "a world of words is not worth one illustration," so he gives several, admirable, indeed, in their way. We feel inclined to add, a dozen illustrations are not worth half an hour with the marker, and, when Mr. Marshall acknowledges that "to strike the ball naturally with the racket at the right inclination was the sum of Barre's teaching," he renders further comment needless.

The book in fact is much too long for ordinary people in this book-ridden age. The pith of it would make an interesting magazine article; the rest might be published in the shape of instruction to learners, manufacturers, or others. But to the devotee of tennis the book will no doubt prove very interesting, and to the historian, or at least the student of manners and customs, it will be

of no little value. Mr. Marshall is animated by a sincere love and admiration for his hobby; and interest in his subject, better than any endowment, has led him to take an infinity of trouble in ransacking every authority that can throw light on the origin and development of the game. In these researches his knowledge of old French has stood him in good stead, and his quotations from Brantôme, Comines, and others are pointed and amusing. A considerable number of old prints enliven the text, and the attitudes and expressions of the mediæval players would certainly "bring down the gallery" of the present day. In tracing the origin of the game, Mr. Marshall begins *ab ovo*. A certain mythical Pythus or Picus is claimed as its inventor, and Nausicaa only comes second on the list. But since almost all out-door games are played with a ball of some kind, it is to be feared that tennis cannot lay special claim to the honour of such a founder. The ladies, however, who are so active in promoting the newest variety of the game, may be glad to know that they have the authority of Homer on their side. When we come to more historical times, we find the germs of tennis springing apparently in Italy. The game was played in the open air, and the ball was struck simply with the hand. Rackets, nets, courts, and, it is needless to say, chaces and galleries and grilles, and all the complications so dear to the tennis-player, were gradually evolved by a regular process of development, as the ape is from the ascidian. Mr. Marshall is inclined to think that the most important step, the confinement of the game to a court with four walls, was due to France, where tennis was more assiduously cultivated than in any other country of Europe. At one time there were 180 courts in Paris alone, and so popular was the game that it had to be forbidden by royal proclamation lest it should become too vulgar for royal hands. This multiplication of courts shows, however, that tennis must have been a much simpler affair then than it is now.

Mr. Marshall cannot trace the present form of the court back to any one example of the manorial or other court-yard which may have acted as the type of all the rest; but he is, perhaps, rather rash in assuming that such never existed. It seems more natural to suppose that, by a process of natural selection, some particular court-yard made good its position as model, than that the various eccentricities of the present court were invented by ingenious players in order to heighten the interest of the game. A case in point is furnished by the particular kind of fives-courts in use at Eton, and now to be found in many other places, the shape of which is copied exactly from the space between two buttresses of the chapel, together with the landing of an adjacent staircase. Nor can we agree with the derivation of the word "court" from "courte paume," as distinguished from "longue paume." The word "cour" is an origin too probable to be lightly rejected. Other etymological conjectures, as to the derivation of "racket," "paume," &c., are more successful. One of the most curious and interesting things in the book is a Latin poem, published in May, 1641, depicting the events of the Thirty Years' War, then going on, under the guise of a game of tennis between the Kings of France and Spain. The King of France of course wins; Richelieu,

the invisible marker, is arbiter of the game. The poem would be quite untranslatable except by one who thoroughly knows the rules, and the translation does great credit to Mr. Marshall's scholarship and ingenuity. In another part of the book, while describing the shape and dimensions of the court, he suggests several alterations and improvements, the merits of which must wait for the verdict of experience. He also gives a complete set of rules, several plans and sections of the ideal court, mathematical disquisitions on the eccentric behaviour of the ball when "cut" or "boasted," short biographical notices of famous players, and much other information. The book in fact shows so much care, patience, and accuracy that we should like to see Mr. Marshall employing these faculties in a wider sphere.

BURNS.

The Works of Robert Burns. Vols. I.-III. Poetry. (Edinburgh, Paterson.)

Genealogical Memoirs of the Family of Robert Burns, and of the Scottish House of Burnes. By the Rev. Charles Rogers, LL.D. (Same publisher.)

THE former of these books forms the first half of a new library edition of the poetical and prose works of Burns, under the editorial care of Mr. William Scott Douglas, already well known as a Burns bibliographer, and as the editor of the comprehensive and useful "Kilmarnock Popular Edition" of Mr. McKie in 1871. In the belief that, as many years have elapsed since the last appearance of a library edition, there is now room for such a work, the publisher has undertaken the present edition on a scale of literary completeness and material elegance which surpasses anything hitherto attempted for Burns, and will deservedly leave it the standard edition for a long time to come. The edition with which one naturally compares it is that of Robert Chambers, which—hardly making an exception for the work of the Rev. Hately Waddell, with its many original features—was the last really important edition of the poet's works.

The plan of the present edition is very different from Dr. Chambers's, for, while both arrange their materials in chronological order, in the edition of Chambers the life itself formed the framework in which poems and letters were set, as in some sort *pièces justificatives*, while in the present the poems and songs by themselves constitute the text, each being accompanied in smaller, but not too small, type by a note of due length giving the date and occasion of its composition, the poet's own annotations, if any, and any literary controversy or special criticism to which the piece has given rise. The source or sources from which each poem is printed are stated directly under the title, and, in the case of various readings, these are indicated in the text and given immediately after it. The equivalents of the Scotch words that require a gloss to the non-Scottish reader appear at the foot of each page, a great convenience to the reader needing them, who thus sees at a glance the meaning of any word unknown to him, instead of turning it up in the collected Alphabetical Glossary at the end of the last volume. So far as we have seen, the glossing is well done, barring always the inadequacy

with which a single English word, or even combination of words, conveys the sense of so many of the picturesque epithets and minutely descriptive verbs of Lowland Scotch. For example, in

The lasses, skelpin barefit, thrang,
an echo of which, by the way, occurs leen
appropriately in Macneil's 'Will and Jean,'

Lasses on the bleachfield hurry,
Skelpin' barefit over the green,

what an inadequate rendering of *skelpin* is the gloss "hastening"! The *skelping* being really the vigorous slap of the naked feet as they briskly strike the ground, the whole picturesqueness of the word is lost to the reader, who only finds "hastening" in it. It is only naked feet that can "skelp" along the road. So in

Their bauldest thought's a hank'ring swither
To stand or rin,

the explanation given of *swither* as "misgiving" would have been much better "vacillation"; the "wretches" had not got so far as to choose a course with a "misgiving" as to it being the better; they were in that state of mental oscillation, drawn hither and thither by contending fears, which is so expressively called a *swither*. The spelling followed, in pieces which were more than once printed under the author's superintendence, is, quite properly, that finally adopted by him. It is well known that in the Edinburgh edition of 1787 Burns considerably altered the spelling used in the first or Kilmarnock edition of the preceding year. But one may admire Burns the poet, without bowing to Burns the orthographer, or agreeing with Mr. Scott Douglas, that the corrections were in all cases an amending of "provincial vulgarisms of orthography and pronunciation." It was too often the reverse. When Burns wrote, as in the Kilmarnock edition, *caressan*, *crackan*, *ramblan*, in the present participle, he was both representing his own pronunciation (whether or not that was "provincial vulgarism") and, unconsciously perhaps, following the classical writers of Scotch when it was a national language, who wrote as their Teutonic ancestors had done ever since they set foot in the country, *caressand*, *crakand*, *rambland*. When he changed this in the Edinburgh edition to *caressin*, *crackin*, *ramblin*, he did homage to the half-educated pedantry which said, "Oh, Robbie, where's your grammar? *caressan* stands for *caressing*, and should be spelt with an *i*!" Scotchmen are generally "touchy" on the score of grammar, and Burns lived before the age when men discovered that there was a Scotch grammar as well as an English or a Chinese, and that the three might be distinct. Because *caressan* answers to English *caressing* or French *caressant*, it does not follow that it is the same word as either. This leads us to say that the editor's philological remarks prefixed to the Glossary are the least satisfactory part of the book. Though most people now dissent from the dictum of Dogberry that "reading and writing come by nature," a good many still think that philology does; and so it often does—of a Dogberry quality. Of course Mr. Douglas did not really mean to meddle with philology; but when he speaks to us of "a Saxon in *dunch*, a Latin in *stour*, a French in *guid*," he has not only been talking it unawares, like M. Jourdain's prose, but also, like M. Jourdain, talking it absurdly. He would have done well to obtain the help

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in these "remarks" of some one who had paid special attention to the subject, as of course he would of a mathematician, if he should find it necessary as his work draws to a close to make a few remarks on the principles of gauging. But this little failure is only a slight imperfection in what is really a well-executed work. The poems are admirably printed, and the annotations seem to tell us all that we want to know, or at least can now know, about the history of each. In all cases, moreover, where it is possible, they give the score of the air which was assigned to the words by Burns himself, or has since been specially associated with them. The collection is of course much more complete than in any previous edition of a similar character. The Glenriddell MS.—described a few years ago in these columns—and all other recent Burns discoveries, have been laid under contribution. The editor, as befits one who has long given minute and critical study to the controverted or "mystified" points in the poet's life and writings, has of course his own views on the chronological position of several of the poems, and the identity of personages alluded to in them, which he is able to establish or at least defend by weighty evidence. The life is not told in the present three volumes, but a chronological summary of its facts, "interspersed with apt quotations and illustrative remarks," as already done in the Kilmarnock edition, is to be prefixed to volume fourth, to which Prof. Nichol, of Glasgow, will also contribute an 'Essay on the Poet's Life, Character, and Influence,' while Burns's own autobiography will for the first time be printed *in extenso*.

That nothing may be wanting in the apparatus *criticus*, we have a coloured map of Ayrshire to illustrate Burnsian topography. In this, by a singular inadvertence, the three great divisions of the county are not indicated or named, and the stranger who reads—

There was a lad was born in Kyle,
and turns to the map in haste for Kyle, will return at leisure without it, as he will equally fail to discover the haunts of the "winsome wench, lang after kenn'd on Carrick shore." But to those who would identify Afton water, the banks and braes of bonny Doon, or satisfy themselves as to whether Stinchard or Lugar was the locality of "My Nannie O!" the map affords all necessary information. The typography and general arrangement of the work are models of elegance and taste; the type in which the poems are printed is a pleasure to the eyes in these days. The illustrations also are worthy of the general execution; they consist of fine steel engravings, by Anderson and Forrest, of the half-length portrait by Nasmyth, and of the same artist's full-length portrait in a landscape, now the property of Sir Hugh Hume Campbell, Bart., and never before engraved; also spirited engravings of Burns's birth-place in "a blast o' Janwar win," Kirk Alloway and Tam o' Shanter, Ellisland and Lanceluden, from original drawings by Sam Bough, R.S.A. There are also several good wood engravings, and a wealth of fac-similes of autograph copies of the poems at all periods of Burns's career. Lovers and buyers of Burns—their name must be legion, for the Burns Calendar of Mr. McKie particularized 109 editions between the appearance of Dr. Chambers's in 1856 and the close of 1873, or 403 since the first Kilmarnock one—will

thank Mr. Paterson for this new and beautiful contribution to the series.

Dr. Rogers's little book dilates upon the poet's lineage, the spelling of his name, and the members of the family of Burnace, Burnice, Burness, Burnes, or Burns, known to fame or darkly named in ha' Bible registers and country churchyards. We have to join issue with him at once in his account of the origin of the name:—"The name Burns or Burness is probably derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Beorn*, a chief, with the affix *nes* denoting possession." The older etymologists used to make *ness* an outstanding or prominent characteristic—a nose, in fact; but we proceed:—"At Burnesburgh, in Yorkshire, Athelstan, in 938, defeated the Danes and Scots (Hardyng's 'Chronicle,' London, 1543)." The famous battle of Brunanburh is not quite an obscure event to be disinterred by the genealogist of Robert Burns; that it was fought in Yorkshire is, we believe, unknown, and it is happily almost an unknown method of proceeding to quote Hardyng's hearsays in 1543 for a battle recorded by a contemporary in 938, and celebrated in a glorious burst of song in the Old English Chronicle. But leaving Brunanburh, we reach Burneston-juxta-Ermuldon in Northumberland, Burneston in Derbyshire, Burnestede in Norfolk, Burneshead in Cumberland, all of them presumably seats of the Beorn or Beorn-nes, whose descendant was the lad born in Kyle. We will not follow Dr. Rogers through the De Burnes of Domesday, or the Bernes or Bernis as place-names which appear in the numerous charters of Robert the Bruce, and of which many instances, meaning in English *barns*, are still common. We might point out, however, if Dr. Rogers will be content with a less lordly origin, that Burns is the plural of Burn, A.-S. "burne" a stream or rivulet, and that all his examples, Burnestede, Burneshead, Burneston, &c., have this simple and obvious meaning—Burns itself being a good place-name, and as likely to become a personal one as Rivers, Waters, Brooks, or Wells. The meaning explains the various forms of the word, the old Scotch plural of *burn* being *burnis* or *burnes*, often spelled *burness*, but in later times first pronounced and then written *burns*. But a family may be highly respectable though its first ancestor was neither called Chief nor Chief's possession (slave, perhaps); and Dr. Rogers, when once he leaves Brunanburh and Domesday, and finds himself on firm if humble ground, with "John Burnes, servitor," in the seventeenth century, is able to trace the family tree with surprising fulness and minuteness. His notices of the distinguished Burnses are extremely interesting, and fill up a blank in the poet's belongings in which those who are fond of "redding kinship" will revel, and to which all lovers of Burns may find it convenient once on a time to turn. There is a useful index to all the 500 Burnses mentioned in the text.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

Molly Bawn. By the Author of 'Phyllis.' 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

The Bubble Reputation. By Katharine King. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

Hillford-on-Aire. By Martin Weld. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Eyes so Blue. By Agnes Law. 3 vols. (S. Tinsley & Co.)

The Opening of a Chestnut Burr. By the Rev. E. P. Roe. (Ward & Lock.)

Six to One: a Nantucket Idyl. (New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

'MOLLY BAWN' is really an attractive novel, idealizing human life without departing from the truth, and depicting the love of a tender, feminine, yet high-spirited girl in a most touching manner. Full of wit, spirit, and gaiety, the book contains, nevertheless, touches of the most exquisite pathos, and the insight into the human heart shows that the author has studied the subject closely and well. There is plenty of fun and humour, which never degenerate into vulgarity. Cynicism, selfishness, and greed are also introduced in judicious proportions, and altogether light and shade are alternated with excellent effect. The heroine is rather an offender against conventionality, but then she is an Irish girl who has been brought up with little knowledge of artificial social canons. Great skill is displayed in showing how a girl may be tender and true, yet a flirt, and scarcely less skill in depicting the jealousy of her lover. The story is not one that we can easily give an outline of; besides, were we to attempt the task, we should deprive the reader of much pleasure. We shall say no more, therefore, than advise all who glance over these lines to order 'Molly Bawn' from the circulating library. All women will envy, and all men fall in love with, her. Higher praise we surely cannot give.

Mrs. King is favourably known as the author of several novels of a more or less military character. 'The Bubble Reputation' is one of a similar character, and quite equal to its predecessors. Indeed, Mrs. King has decidedly improved as regards technical matters. It is, however, evident that, however close her connexion with the army may have been, she is not sufficiently at home when dealing with military matters to be quite realistic. What lady, indeed, could be? Yet ladies are almost as fond of dragging soldiering as law into their romances. In the book before us we are asked to believe not only that the women and children of a British cavalry regiment accompanied it when in pursuit of the mutineers, but that the colonel in a dangerous district actually left the families and baggage in the rear under the charge of a sergeant's party. The sergeant in whom such inexplicable trust was placed was Owen Bourke, the hero of the story. Obtaining his commission for the gallantry he displayed on the occasion, he finds himself suddenly transferred to a social sphere with which he had no connexion whatever, being the son of a poor Irish washerwoman. Such a test is painful under all circumstances, and although Owen Bourke was young, good looking, well mannered, and—through indefatigable study—well educated, yet his new life was almost unendurable. The colonel and some of the senior officers befriended him, but certain of the juniors persecuted him in the most relentless and snobbish manner, because he was what they termed "a cad," i.e. not a gentleman born. We do not believe that an officer from the ranks was ever thus treated. British officers are far too much of gentlemen to look down, or

to show that they look down, on a man of humble birth, whose services have won him a commission. The improbability of their acting in such a manner would be increased if the commission, together with a Victoria Cross, had been won by an exploit which, performed under their very eyes, had saved the women and children of the regiment from a horrible death. The author would, however, have us believe that in the case of her hero persecution was carried to the utmost extreme, and that all the good will of the colonel was powerless to save him from open and continued insult. Neither can we believe that in an English cavalry regiment officers would boast of their birth, as Owen Bourke's comrades did. Again, even in little matters it is as well to be correct, and any soldier would have been able to tell Mrs. King that Stirling is not—and has not, for years past at least, been—a cavalry quarter. The conduct of the female characters is also improbable, for we cannot conceive that a woman such as Katherine Fraser would for any reason have allowed herself to speak with scorn of one who, though of low origin, had by his own merits risen to the position of a gentleman, and to whom she and her family owed so much. Neither is her conduct in seeking to induce a man to elope with her when the wife of a most loving and devoted husband in keeping with the character she is supposed to have. Her sister-in-law is, however, such a charming, noble-minded girl as greatly to redeem the defects in the creation of the other leading female character. Curiously enough, the men are better drawn than the women, and possess considerable individuality without being unnatural. As to the story, the plot is ingenious, and the interest sustained to the last. In spite, therefore, of its faults, 'The Bubble Reputation' may be classed among the best of the second-rate novels of the season.

Mr. Martin Weld misses success by being too earnest. That is rather an unusual and creditable fault, but it spoils a novel none the less. Mr. Weld has spent too much care in describing the persons of his story and the places where they lived before bringing them into action. The plot does not begin till the end of the first volume. The tedious minuteness with which he describes the march of events makes the reader feel with Goethe that "die Zeit ist unendlich lang." At one place indeed time itself is not deliberate enough for Mr. Weld,—"Noon came. The sun crossed the meridian. It was afternoon." Mr. Weld's talent (for he shows considerable ability in writing) seems not to lie in telling a story. He can describe events and sometimes people very well, but his chapters are disjointed, and all wants cohesion. In his incidents there is no proportion. Those which hardly bear upon the plot should not be told at immense length. Then he keeps too severe a strain upon his reader's gravity. No one can with pleasure remain perfectly serious through three volumes. Surely advantage might have been taken of a country inquest to give a touch of humour, if only to heighten the more congenial tragedy.

We are inclined to believe that Miss Law is not aware what a horrible story she has written. Its main plot is briefly this. Lord Durant, believing himself a widower, marries

Mavis Austin. After a time it turns out that his former wife is alive; and Mavis goes off with his brother, whom she knows to be a thorough scoundrel. After she has borne him a child, he deserts her, and in course of time she dies. There is also a good deal of complication in connexion with hereditary insanity. It is not pleasant to think that an educated person can reach the age which the author of any novel must be supposed to have attained in such complete ignorance of common decency as the composition of such a story argues; but at the same time it is impossible to believe that any woman who knew the meaning of what she was writing could have deliberately put together such a tissue of vice and crime. There are, moreover, so many gross absurdities in the story that we feel convinced that the more charitable supposition is the correct one, and can only hope that before Miss Law attempts to publish another novel she will submit it to the judgment of some experienced friend or relation.

'The Opening of a Chestnut Burr,' an essentially American story, is, in fact, a religious novel. It possesses, however, this advantage over most religious novels—that it is interesting as well as improving. The author confesses that his object is to reform *blasés* young people, and to induce them to find consolation for the disappointments and satiety of this world in hopes of a happy future life. It must be admitted that, though there is an abundance of religious talk and theological discussion, the tone of the book is manly, healthy, and utterly devoid of cant and mawkishness. It cannot, we think, but do good, and we welcome it as a useful literary missionary. The hero is a worn out, sceptical man of the world, and the heroine an American girl, who, accidentally thrown into his society, unobtrusively but earnestly endeavours to work his reformation. Incidentally we are told a good deal of country life in America, and very attractive in its simplicity and homeliness does the author make it. On an English ear, however, some of the Americanisms, of which the book is full, grate very unpleasantly, and sadly mar the style, which otherwise would, from its unaffectedness, be pleasant. For example, the word "quite" is used no less than four times in eight consecutive lines in the sense of *very*.

'Six to One' is described as a book for summer reading. American books for summer reading do not appear to reach a higher level than similar books in England. But English readers can find a good deal of amusement in 'Six to One,' which must be denied to Americans. The story tells how the editor of a New York newspaper, who had "flatted out" from overwork, went for rest to that "switched-off, dead-alive, down-east sand-bank Nantucket, where there are six women to one man." There he at once made friends with six girls, and as he wrote to his doctor, "in this reservoir of femininity, I believe I have found the fountain of youth. I am already quite rejuvenated." He accompanies them on every sort of occasion; sometimes out doors for rides in a sail-boat; sometimes exchanging courtesies on the street; walking at evenings; or having a squantum of clambake and soft shells; and at all times his conversation is of the following sort: "By the cultivation of the impersonal side of our natures is to be found

the apotheosis of humanity, which has been its aspiration ever since Adam and Eve ate the apple in the hope of being as gods." It was natural that girls should be captivated by such splendid talk, even though they did not care a fig for your scientists. But the susceptible editor cannot make up his mind at once or propose to any one of them right away, out of whole cloth. So the story goes on, till one of the girls falls in love with him, and he with another. Then the one speaks to him with a quivery smile, and her heart beats thick and hot, while the other "knew and loved her own beauty, and had often turned at night from her mirror with a sense of self-reverence that was like a prayer." But the editor having had the good luck to save his chosen girl from drowning, further resistance on her part was out of the question, and the revelation is made to the forlorn damsel while they are all talking up the programme of their amusements all summer; and the book ends with the conventional rain of passionate kisses on lips and eyes, coming, however, in this case, from the rival, not the lover.

RECENT VERSE.

Medusa, and other Poems. By Lady Charlotte Elliot. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Thistle-Down: a Book of Lyrics. By William Winter. (Tinsley Brothers.)

Mosses. By M. F. Bridgman, M.D. (Boston, U.S., Williams & Co.)

MANY of Lady Charlotte Elliot's poems may be read with considerable pleasure. 'Medusa,' with which the book opens, evinces unmistakable power, while the music of the verse is sustained and resonant. Perseus, approaching the home of the Gorgons, hears Medusa arraign Athené thus:—

"Ah, clear, cruel eyes of Athené! ah, vengeful and pitiless heart!
Ah, the curse! ah, the stings of the serpents, that cease not to rankle and smart,
In my limbs, in my bosom! ah, torture! the horrors that circle my head
Have their life in the life of my body, and out of my heart they are fed!
Athené! I mocked thee; I feared not to fling the wild words to the sky
That scoffed at thy strength and thy fairness, and lo! thou wert stronger than I,
And fairer, for thou art a goddess, and deathless; yet was not I fair,
Though dreamy and dark were the shadows that slept in the folds of my hair,
While ruddy as gold in the furnace thy locks floated forth to the light,
And thy cheek was a rose of the morning, while mine was a flower of the night,
A lily grown pale among shadows? But oh! the unbearable sheen
Of thine eyes; oh! those azure-grey glances, how calm was their gaze, and how keen
Was the searching and terrible splendour, which smote on my face, and displayed
Every fault, every flaw in its fairness, till, shrinking for shame, and afraid,
I bent to thy beauty, and owned thee more lovely and pure than the dawn!
Yet thy wrath was not stayed, nor, in pity, the weight of thy vengeance withdrawn.
When I bowed at thy feet and besought thee the bands of thy curse to undo,
Since thy years of delight are eternal, and mine must be fleeting and few,
Didst thou envy, oh! adamant-hearted, a bliss that thou never hast known,
The bliss that was mine, when, at midnight, I walked the dim meadows alone,
And Poseidon came up thro' the waters, and followed the track of my feet,
Yes, sought me, and followed and found me, and kind were his kisses and sweet!"

The next poem of importance is 'The Son of Metaneira,' a suggestive, though unhackneyed, subject. As in the fable, Demeter, in her search for Persephone, enters the house of Metaneira, of whose infant son she becomes the nurse. Desirous to purge him from all traces of mortality, she places him for this purpose on burning coals; but the mother, entering at the critical moment, breaks the spell by her cries. She thus frustrates the intention of the goddess, who reveals herself, and reproves Metaneira for her want of faith. Of the

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practical good with which Demeter strove to compensate her favourite for the loss of the gift divine, Lady Charlotte Elliot takes no account; but shows the son of Metaneira pursued through his manhood by the sense of something august around him in his past that touches him with the pathos of a glory foregone. The sense of a nature that has barely failed of divinity is subtly imagined and delicately expressed. Indeed, the whole poem is written with tenderness and elevation of feeling. To a very different order of composition belongs 'Rosebud and Ragweed,' in which are contrasted the lives and deaths of two children, the one reared in luxury, the other in squalor. There is nothing very new in this idea; but it is treated with force and pathos. It strikes a note of sympathy with the dark, unlovely childhood of poor city children,—a note heard too seldom in these days, when poetry prefers to busy itself with the cultivation of picturesque sorrows. Of the descriptions of Nature scattered throughout the book we must speak less favourably than of its human insight. They are too much compounded of gold and silver and precious stones, as a brief quotation will show:—

The heather, oh! the heather!
The sun shone warm on the blooming heather,
And the glittering rocks in the golden weather
Strange glories seemed to win;
For the angels had laid me down to rest
Mid the fragrant dais on the mountain's breast,
And I knew, as I looked on each shining face,
My brother Hugh, and my sister Grace,
And little Kate, my twin;
And they kissed my brow with a gentle kiss,
And I, in my dream, was a soul in bliss,
Beside the crystal sea;
For there, like the glorious floor of Heaven,
The floor of the city with jewels paven,
Lay lovely Loch Maree!

A summer day should not suggest the brilliancy of a jeweller's window. Lady Charlotte feels with and for humanity, and she is always at her best when writing under stress of emotion. Occasionally a good poem is marred by the subservience of the thought to the rhyme. The book would have gained by the exclusion of its weaker contents. 'Olivia,' for instance, with which the volume closes, is uninteresting, and, on the whole, commonplace.

Mr. Winter has been for many years associated with the *New York Tribune* as its theatrical critic. A life of theatre-going seems to have exercised a saddening influence upon his muse, as well it might. In the first forty pages of his book one encounters no less than ten mortuary poems. The best one of these is entitled 'The Requiem.' It has grace both of thought and expression.—

Bring withered autumn leaves,
Call everything that grieves,
And build a funeral pyre above his head!
Heep there all golden promise that deceives,
Beauty that wins the heart, and then bereaves,—
For Love is dead.
Not slowly did he die,
A meteor from the sky
Falls not so swiftly as his spirit fled,
When, with regretful, half-averted eye,
He gave one little smile, one little sigh,
And so was sped.
But O, not yet, not yet
Would my lost soul forget
How beautiful he was while he did live,
Or, when his eyes were dewy and lips wet,
What kisses, tenderer than all regret,
My love would give.
Strew roses on his breast,
He loved the roses best;
He never cared for lilies or for snow.
Let be this bitter end of his sweet quest;
Let be the pallid silence that is rest—
And let all go!

Occasionally Mr. Winter suggests Herrick and Carew; but they have been so long without disciples as to make the reminiscence not unpleasant. The strongest poem in the book is 'The White Flag.' It is too long to quote in its entirety, and brief extracts would not do it justice. It contains some really noble stanzas. The profoundest impression made by these poems is one of wonder that the best and the worst of them can be the work of the same author; for, while some show earnest feeling and no small power of poetic utterance, others are below mediocrity. That persons with no sense to perceive their own indiscretions in verse should publish their feeble productions is

not matter for surprise; but we do marvel when we find a writer capable of producing genuine, if not great, poetry so wanting in self-criticism as to hurry into a collective form compositions which should never have seen the light.

'Mosses' is a book which hardly seems worth its passage across the Atlantic. The poems, all short and miscellaneous in their character, are written in unrhymed metres. This lack of rhyme constitutes the chief difference between them and the other small volumes of twaddle which teem hourly from the press, and with which we have become too sadly familiar to feel any longer even the sensation of surprise at their recurrence.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

We have received a *Guide Sentimental de l'Étranger dans Paris*, par un Parisien, avec une Préface de Louis Ulbach, published by Calmann Lévy. This guide-book, which is intended to contain all that cannot be found in ordinary guide-books, is meant to be lively, but is not very interesting reading.

We have on our table *A New Original Map of the Island of Cyprus*, by H. Kiepert (Williams & Norgate).—*Hunter's Standard Arithmetic*, Parts I., II., III., by the Rev. J. Hunter, M.A. (Longmans).—*One Hundred French Examination Papers*, by A. F. Guibal (Dublin, Gill & Son).—*Records of Gravesend, Milton, Denton, Chalk, Northfleet, Southfleet, and Ighite*, by W. H. Hart, Part I. (Gravesend, Baynes).—*Sixth Report of Leicester Town Museum* (Leicester, W. Wilson).—*Political Presentments*, by W. Foster (Trübner).—*Report on the Progress and Condition of the Royal Gardens at Kew* (E. Eyre).—*The Transatlantic Submarine Telegraph*, by the late G. Seward.—*United States Commission on Fish and Fisheries, Report for 1875-1876* (Washington Government Printing Office).—*Glasgow and South-Western Railway Panoramic Guide*, edited by R. K. Philp (Bemrose).—*Swimming, Skating, Rinking, and Sleighing*, by Capt. Crawley (Ward, Lock & Co.).—*Rowing, Sailing, Boating, Canoeing*, by Capt. Crawley (Ward, Lock & Co.).—*The Witchery of Archery*, by M. Thompson (New York, Scribner).—*A Rollicking Tour in Scotland*, by Rag, Tag, and Bobtail (Paisley, Gardner).—*Annuaire da Bibliotheca Nacional do Rio de Janeiro*, Vols. III. and IV., 1877-1878 (Rio de Janeiro, G. Leuzinger).—*Epigrammata Græca ex Lapidibus Collecta*, edited by G. Kaibel (Berlin, G. Reimer).—*Notizia di alcune Edizioni del Secolo XV.*, by C. Castellani (Rome).—*Deutsche Schriften*, by P. de Lagarde (Göttingen, Kaestner). Among New Editions we have *The Mill on the Floss*, Vol. II., by George Eliot (Blackwood).—*Index to Heirs at Law and Next of Kin*, by E. Preston (Allen).—*and Chambers's Index to Next of Kin*, by E. Preston (Allen). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Letter on the Amelioration of the Criminal Law*, by R. Johnson (Woodbridge, Loder).—*and A Sermon*, by W. B. Stevens, D.D. (Cassell).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Theology.
Guthrie's (J.) Discourses, cr. 8vo. 5/6 cl.
Neale's (Rev. J. M.) Readings for the Aged, selected from Sermons Preached in Sackville College Chapel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Poetry and the Drama.
Heine (H.). Selections from the Poetical Works of, cr. 8vo. 4/6
Old English Drama, Selected Plays, edit. by A. W. Ward, 5/6
Phillips's (S. K.) On the Seaboard, and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 5/6
Biography.
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SPANISH MSS. OF DANTE.

St. Edmund Hall, Oxford, August, 1878.

I took the opportunity during a recent journey in Spain to pay a visit (generally, I regret to say, a very hurried one) to some of the principal libraries in order to inquire for MSS. of Dante. Though the find was not so great as from the Catalogue of Colomb de Batines I had been led to hope, yet I was able to notice some points which may not be wholly without interest. If I can do nothing else I can correct many inaccuracies of the bibliographers. The chief libraries visited for this purpose were the Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid, the Library of the Escorial, the Biblioteca Colombina at Seville, and the University Libraries at Seville and Granada, but at the last two I found nothing. The following were the points to which (in such a hurried inspection as I was able to make) I directed my attention:—

(1.) Indications of the date of each MS. either from dedications, colophons, or similar notes; or, in their absence, from such an estimate as I could myself form from the character of the writing.

(2.) Whether the MS. contained anything beyond the text of the Commedia, such as introductory, supplementary, or explanatory cantos; and especially whether any trace existed of the lines discovered by Dr. Palmieri in the Bodleian MS., No. 103. (See *Athenæum* of Aug. 21, 1875, and April 7, 1877.)

(3.) Whether, judged by a list of the test passages in Inferno, Canto 3, suggested by Witte in his Prolegomena, the MS. belonged to the common type, or to the Siennese family therein distinguished and described.

(4.) What reading occurred in some twenty well-known passages which I had selected for examination as specially interesting or typical.

(5.) Whether any trace could be found of the condemnation by the Spanish Inquisition in 1612 of three passages in the Commedia. This is, as far as I can discover, the only occasion on which, and the utmost extent to which, the Church ever dared to condemn a work in which its abuses are denounced on so many occasions and with such unsparring severity. It may not be generally known that the three passages selected for this condemnation were—

Inf. 11. 8, 9. Where Pope Anastasius is placed among the heretics.

Inf. 19. 106-118. A portion of the scathing denunciation of the simoniacal Popes, with the well-known allusion to the evil resulting from the Donation of Constantine.

Par. 9. 136-142. The prophecy concluding with the words that the Vatican and Rome, "Tosto libere fien dell' adultero."

It may be added that the censure was extended to the whole of any editions containing Landino's Commentary, and, as regards the three passages named, was prospective as to all future editions. As far as I can learn however, none were ever published in Spain, and the condemnation seems to have been inoperative. I think it more worth while to put on record some of the details which I have collected, because the account of the Spanish MSS. in Colomb de Batines, as also in Haenel's Catalogi (from which Batines confessedly borrows the information in this part of his work) is brief, defective, and inaccurate. In fact, I found

it not only quite worthless, but absolutely misleading. But to proceed with my notes.

(2.) The Biblioteca Nacional at Madrid. This is not so much as mentioned by the bibliographers, though it contains the most valuable collection in Spain. Indeed I found there no less than five MSS. of the *Commedia*, some of great beauty and interest.

(i.) A codice marked E.R. 18. There is no date, but the writing seems to be of the mezzo-tondo character, and it reminded me very much of No. 103 in the Bodleian, in which Dr. Palmieri discovered the verses which have already been noticed in these columns. That would place it early in the fifteenth century. It is beautifully written on parchment, and contains some very fine illuminations. There are also copious marginal notes, very carefully and minutely written. It belonged to "Don Gaspar Galceran de Caño y Pinos, Conde de Guimera, Vizconde de Cuol y Alquerforadai, por la gracia de Dios." I cannot find any information about this heavily titled personage, except the arms of his family, three pines vert on a field or. The three interdicted passages are completely obliterated by black ink, and they, as well as the marginal commentaries upon them, are rendered quite illegible. The first page contains this very curious notice on the subject,—"Yo Fra Domingo de Altava, Por comision de los SS^{os} Jugg^{os} de Aragon, he corregido (!) este libro, y queda expurgado conforme al expurgatorio del año 1612; y por la verdad lo firme en este monasterio de S^{ta} Engracia el 20 de Junio, 1616. Frai Domingo d'Altava." "I, Fra Domingo de Altava, by the commission of the Judges of Aragon, have corrected this book, and it stands expurgated conformably to the 'expurgatorio' of the year 1612, and in verification thereof I signed it in this monastery of Santa Engracia, 20 June, 1616. (Signed) Fra Domingo de Altava." At the end of the *Paradiso* occurs the following colophon,—"Explicit tercia comedia dantis aldegerii de florentia que dicitur paradisi, qui decessit in civitate Ravenne in anno domenicie incarnationis millo cccxj die sancte crucis de mense Septembris. Anima cujus requiescat in pace. Amene. Deo gracias Amen." The *Commedia* occupies 203 leaves, twelve terzine in a full column. The whole MS. has 205 leaves. On the 204th is a sort of canto consisting of 154 lines of terza rima, headed thus, "Cap: Jacobi filii Dantis sup. tota Comedia ejus ipsum breviloquio exponeo." Then follows a similar canto, headed "Cap: d'ni busonis de Egubio sup. tota," &c., as before. These, or one of them, are found in other codici not unfrequently, though more usually, I believe, preceding the poem. Though the paging is not interrupted, the first leaf both in the *Purgatorio* and *Paradiso* is missing, sixty lines being thus lost in each case. Probably these leaves were stolen for the sake of the initial illumination, and the loss was unnoticed when the pages were numbered.

(ii.) The next MS. examined (marked E.R. 46) appeared to be rather more ancient, the writing being, I think, mezzo-gotico-ondo, so that it may well have been (as the librarian claimed for it) of the fourteenth century. It is very regularly and beautifully written on parchment, with very fine illuminations. It consists of eighty-eight leaves, two columns in each, thirteen terzine in a full column, with no date or introductory or concluding notes. The interdicted passage in Inf. 19 is completely erased with a penknife and the surface left blank. The other two passages are not interfered with.

(iii.) The third MS. examined was marked 104-7. This MS. also appeared to me to be written in mezzo-gotico-ondo characters. It likewise is on parchment. The characters are extremely small and neat, with marginal notes still more minute. It abounds with marginal pictures in sepia, some of which are very curious. Besides a diagram of the circles of the Inferno on fol. 3, one of the hill of Purgatory on fol. 64, and one of the spheres of Paradise on fol. 106, there is a curious

picture of a Wheel of Fortune on fol. 15, to illustrate Inf. 7. 96. The goddess sits turning her wheel by a winch, and in four different positions on the revolving wheel are represented in appropriate attitudes four figures with the inscriptions, Regnaro, Regno, Regnai, Aio regnato. The interdicted passages are not interfered with in this MS. Indeed, Inf. 11. 8 is illustrated with a marginal representation of a blazing tomb with the inscription, "Anastasio papa guardo": and in the margin of 3. 60 (il gran rifiuto) there is a note "Papa Celestino." The MS. consists of 185 leaves, with thirteen terzine in a column. The first four pages are occupied by the introductory canto of 154 lines, known as the *Capitolo* of Jacopo di Dante, and commencing "O voi che sete del verace lume." Again, between the Inf. and Purg. comes a sort of extra canto of 160 lines. Though the paging of the MS. is not interrupted, the writing has a later appearance than the rest of the MS., being of a more flowing "tondo" character, and a good deal harder to read. Possibly the writer employed a more free and natural hand when writing what was not a part of the actual poem. This canto is merely introduced by the words "S'eti Sp'us in gra." It contains the vowel "u" with great frequency both in the terminations and in the middle of words, e. g., paura, persona, deu, primu, pocu, tantu, &c., from which it would appear to be connected with the Sicilian or Sardinian dialects. This MS. came from the Library at Toledo, and a note records that it belonged to the Cardinal Zelada,* whose arms (I presume) are those stamped on the old red morocco binding. The shield contains a tree with a head in profile in the middle of it, and the arms are surmounted by the Cardinal's hat. It only remains to add that all these MSS. follow the common readings in the test passages of Inf. canto 3, and that none of them contain any trace of the verses discovered by Dr. Palmieri. As to the readings in the passages selected for examination, I will only mention some half-dozen of the most familiar:—In Inf. 2. 60 all have "moto," not "mondo"; 3. 36, senza fama (1 and 3), infamia (2); 4. 36, parte della fede (all); 5. 59, succedette a Nino (all); 5. 102, modo (1 and 3), mondo (2); 20. 30, passion comporta (1), compassion porta (2 and 3); Pur. 5. 136, Disposando (1 and 2), Disposanta (3); Par. 26. 104, Dante (all 3), &c.

(iv.) Marked M. 21. On parchment in tondo or mezzo-tondo characters, but very neatly and clearly written, almost like printing, and without flourishes or abbreviations. It consists of text and anonymous commentary. It is a mere fragment, containing 72 leaves, and ending abruptly at Inf. 15. l. 12, "lo maestro fellì." It has the common readings in Inf. canto 3, and the line about Anastasio Papa is not tampered with.

(v.) Marked M. 46. A codice on paper in tondo character, abounding in abbreviations, and very difficult to read. It is described as *Commentaria* di Dante. The text and commentary are mixed up, the passages commented on being underlined. There is nothing but an occasional marginal figure to mark divisions of cantos. This MS. also is fragmentary. It begins about Purg. 22. 12, and the commentary on the rest of the Purg. occupies 39 leaves: 40-43 are blank, and 43-219 are occupied by the commentary on the *Paradiso*.

(2.) Next to proceed to Seville. Colomb de Batines simply states that the Biblioteca Colombina contains five parchment codici in folio of the Div. Comm., of which he gives the press-marks. I saw three of these, the Librarian assuring me there were no more. (The University Librarian afterwards told me that the Bibl. Colombina has suffered great losses at different times both of books and MSS.) These three corresponded in their press-marks to three of the five recorded by Batines; but instead of being parchment MSS. of the *Commedia*, as he states, two of these are on paper, and none of them contains the text of the poem, except that one has it mixed up with a

commentary, the other two being mere commentaries. A brief notice therefore will suffice.

(i.) A. 144. 22. On parchment, and, as I think, in mezzo-gotico character, and therefore probably of rather an early date. It describes itself thus: "Le chiose sopra el Inferno di Dante di Granulode Bambalioni* di Bologna." A printed note on the cover states that the MS. was presented to the library by the son of Christopher Columbus.

(ii.) A. 144. 23. On paper, writing tondo. The MS. is dated April 2, 1484. On a fly-sheet its contents are thus described: "Mag. Benvenuti di Imola Comm. sup Comedia Dantis appellatam Infernus. Franciscus Petrarca de successibus studiorum." This latter is an appendix of about 7½ columns.

(iii.) A. 144. 24. On paper, with this heading, "Dante con glossa per Fr. Guidonem dal Carmine da Firenze. Script. ann. 1393 el 1394." The text and commentary are intermixed. The writing of the text is gothic, that of the commentary I judged to be mezzo-gotico-ondo. Both appear to become of a later type as the work proceeds, the commentary especially abounding in flourishes, and like Barlow's samples of "più che mezzo tondo." The commentary on the *Paradiso* is longer than that on the other two parts together. There is a curious record of the cost of this MS.:—"Este libro costo 40 becos in Venetia, postrero de Marzo de 1521, y el ducado de oro vale 280 becos." I saw these MSS. under a great disadvantage, as an attendant stood on one side of me and the Librarian on the other, the latter turning over the pages with his own hand. Fortunately, as far as I could judge, they were of no great value in respect of questions of the text.

(3.) Lastly, the Library of the Escorial. There is great difficulty in procuring permission to look at MSS. at the Escorial. I found that a special authority from the King's private secretary was required. This could only be obtained through the intervention of the British ambassador, and it involved a good deal of correspondence and a delay of two or three weeks. Here again I found Batines and Haenel at fault. They cite two parchment MSS. of the D. C., one of the fifteenth and the other of the sixteenth century. The actual facts are these: the MS. marked II. S. 13 (not III. S. 13, as misquoted or misprinted in the above authorities) contains on pp. 1-35 'Proverbes de Seneca,' and on pp. 35-53 a fragment of an anonymous commentary on Dante in Spanish. I took this on the authority of the Librarian's description in the Catalogue, as owing to the delay caused by the wrong press-mark above referred to I had not time to see the MS., and indeed the description above given satisfied me that for my purpose it would have had no particular value.

The other MS. (L II. 18) was in its way very interesting, though containing not the text of the D. C., but a Catalan terza rima translation. It is in mezzo-tondo characters, beautifully written on paper. It is stated on the title-page to have been "transladada per Nandreu fabrer al gutzir del molt alt prícep e victorios senyor lo Rey don Alfonso, Rey darago, de rims vulgars toscans en rims vulgars Cathalans." It concludes with this note, "Completem fuit prima die mensis Augusti anno a nativitate Domini 1428, in civitate nobili Barchinone. Amen." It contains 269 leaves. The interdicted passages are not interfered with. The translation is so literal, and the two languages so nearly related, that in most cases it was quite easy to determine the original reading in a disputed passage. Perhaps the most interesting result was the indication that the original MS. from which the translation was made must have belonged to the Siennese family before referred to, and it was the only instance in which I found this to be the case. Out of the eighteen test passages referred to from Inf. canto 3. I found the Siennese type in ten, the ordinary reading in three only, while in five cases I was unable to decide from the translation what had been the reading of the original.

A few samples of the version of certain well-

* Abbreviated apparently for "Juezes," the Catalan form of "Jueces." See Raynouard, 'Lexique,' iii. p. 606.

* Zelada, of a Spanish family, born 1717, Librarian of the Vatican, active in election of Pius VI. (Braschi), 1774; became his Secretary of State. He was present at Venice at Pius VII.'s Conclave, and died 1891. He had a fine library and numismatic collection.

* I cannot find any reference to a commentary by this author.

known lines may be interesting, as indicating the character of the dialect and the fidelity of the translation:—

Inf. 1. 1.—

En lo mig del camin de nostra vida
Meretrobe per una selva escura
Que la dret via era fallida—
Hay quant a dir qual era co cosa dura
Esta selva salvatge aspera et fort
Quel pensame't nova por me procura.

Inf. 5. 100—

Amor qual cor gentil tentost se pren
Pres aquest fort dela bella persona
Qui toltam fo el modo enquer moffen
Amor qui auilament amar perdona
Mi pres de aquest complaure ayi fort
Quay com vens enquer nom abandona
Amor porta nos dos auna mort
Cayma atien qui de vidans sorpes.

Inf. 3. 60—

Qui per villat feu la la gran refut.

Inf. 5. 59—

Qui suchsey anino e fou sa sposa.

Inf. 9. 70—

Os rams abat oquesya e ro'p les fio.

Inf. 11. 8—

Qui deya Anastasi papa quart.

Since writing the above I have ascertained that another MS. of this translation exists at Valencia. Also, though the work has never been published, a few extracts from it are given by Camboulin in his 'Essai sur l'Histoire de la Littérature Catalane' (pp. 61, 181—187), and these are copied by Baret in his 'Espagne et Provence' (p. 384). The work is also referred to in Ferrazzi's 'Enciclopedia Dantesca,' ii. p. 547. E. MOORE.

CYPRUS.

CYPRUS was visited in 1598 by the Bohemian, Christopher Harant, who has devoted two chapters to it in the first volume of his interesting book of 'Travels to the Holy Land and Egypt,' a curious production of early Slavonic literature. This work is almost unknown in England, but a translation of some of the more valuable parts was printed for private circulation in 1875, by Mr. Wratlaw, of Bury St. Edmunds. Peter Heylyn, in his quaint 'Microcosmos, a Little Description of the Great World' (4th ed. 1629), has also a long account of the island. Speaking of its capture by the Turks from the Venetians, he says: "The year after this losse, the Venetians wonne the bataille of Lepanto; which so fleshed them, that they sayd that their little losse in that fight was but as a blood letting for the generall good: but a Turke ingeniously compared the losse of Cyprus, to the losse of an arme, which could not without a miracle be recovered; and the losse of Lepanto bataille to the shaving of ones beard, whose haire groweth the thicker. For the next yeare the Turke shewed his Armado whole and entire; brauing with it the whole Christian forces, then not disunited." W. R. MORFILL.

MURRAY'S HANDBOOK FOR RUTLAND.

Stretton, Rutland, August 24, 1878.

YOUR reviewer's phrase, "Mr. Murray is discreetly reticent on the point," is happy and caustic. In the small portion of the Handbook that is devoted to the small county of Rutland, viz., twenty-two pages (there are seventy-six pages of advertisements), Mr. Murray has been so "discreetly reticent" as to omit the slightest reference to the important parish of Market Overton, as well as all mention of the Parishes of Thistleton, Teigh, Barrow, Pickworth, Little Casterton, and Tolethorpe. Whissendine is briefly mentioned as (apparently) seen from the railway. Four other Rutland parishes are dismissed in these few words: "The little churches of Egleton and Hambleton, S.W. of Oakham, are of no great interest. . . very near the line, the little churches of Pilton and Wing, neither of interest." The "eminent hand" who did this portion of the Handbook is, probably, not aware that the very interesting church of St. Nicholas, Pilton, was reopened Oct. 9, 1877, by the Bishop of Peterborough, after a careful restoration by Mr. James Fowler of Louth. Bishop Ellicott was appointed Rector of Pilton in 1848.

There are many places marked on the map that accompanies this Handbook upon which Mr. Murray is "discreetly reticent." But, as he advertises on the cover of the volume that he has "In Preparation: Handbook—Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln," he may, possibly, in the supplementary Handbook make up for the curtness and deficiencies of the first Handbook to Rutland. CUTHBERT BEDE.

AN EARLY POEM ON THE CROSS.

THE following interesting and unpublished poem, evidently taken as spoken by the Saviour from the Cross, is found on a fly leaf at the end of the MS. 17 B. xliii., in the Royal Library of the British Museum. It is written as prose in a hand of the early part of the sixteenth century, and serves well to illustrate the somewhat similar poem, 'Wofully Arayd,' by J. Skelton, the poet, printed in the *Athenæum*, No. 2405, Nov. 29th, 1873. It may also be profitably compared with a poem carved by Geoffrey Dayston, in 1522, on stones along the roof-plate of Almondbury Church, Yorkshire, and printed in the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association, vol. xxx. pp. 230-232. Although, perhaps, not claiming so much literary merit as the two compositions referred to, it is worthy of record as being contemporary with them, written in a metre resembling them in some points, spoken by the same personage, and taking its origin from the same theme, viz., the redemption of sinners by the crucified Saviour:—

Com home agayne Com home agayne
mi nowne swet hart com home agayne
yo are gone astray out of your way
there come h'me agayne—
Mankend I cale wich lyth in fraile
for lone I mad the fre
to pay the det the prise was gret
from helle that I ransomed the.
mi blod so red for the was shed
the prise it ys not smale
remembre welles what I the telle
and com when I the kale.
Mi prophetes alle they ded the cale.
for lone I mad the free

[here two lines appear to have been omitted].

and I myselfe and mi postells twelfe
to prech was alle mi thorth
mi faders kyngdom both hole and sound
which that I so derly bouth.
theyersfore refreyne and tome agayne
and leues thynne owne intent
the which it is contrare I wis
onto mi commandment.
thou standest in dout and sekest about
where that thou mayst me se,
I[n] doubts be set mony for to gyt
wich ys made of stone and tre.
I am no stoke nor no paynted bloke
nor mad by no mannes hand
bot I an (sic) he that shalle los the
from Satan the phynnes [fend's?] bonde.

W. DE GRAY BIRCH.

BARON DE SLANE.

ARABIC literature has lost one of its best and most active scholars: the Baron William Mac-Guckin de Slane, born at Belfast on the 12th of August, 1801; died at Passy, Paris, on the 4th of this month. The deceased came to Paris in the year 1830, with the intention of perfecting his knowledge of Arabic, under the guidance of the Nestor of Arabic literature, the Baron Silvestre de Sacy. He soon became one of his best pupils, and made himself known at first by his publication of the 'Diwan' of Amr-ul-Kais, with a Latin translation, in 1837. In the same year he undertook with M. Reinaud the edition of the text of Abu-l-Feda's geographical book. His editions of Ibn Khalikan's biographical dictionary (an English translation of it appeared in 1842) and of Ibn Khaldun's History of the Berbers and historical Prolegomena, texts with French translations, entitled him to the first rank of Arabic scholars. In 1862, the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, in recognition of his great merits, elected him a member of the Institute. By it he was entrusted with the editions of the 'Historiens Orientaux des Croisades.' M. de Slane not only knew the literary Arabic, but he also spoke the

modern Arabic as well as Turkish with great fluency. From 1843 to 1845 he was on missions at Constantinople and in Algeria for the French Government, when his reports were found so complete that the Government appointed him after his return to be interpreter to the army of Africa. For several years past he was Professor of modern Arabic at the École des Langues Orientales, and very active at the National Library on the Catalogue of the Arabic MSS., which, if we are not mistaken, is ready for press. Besides these important works, M. de Slane contributed many interesting articles on Arabic literature to the *Journal Asiatique*.

Literary Gossip.

It gives us pleasure to announce that the important appointment of Principal Librarian and Secretary of the British Museum, vacant by the resignation of Mr. J. W. Jones, has, as we said last week was probable, been conferred upon Mr. Edward A. Bond, Keeper of the Manuscripts. Mr. Bond has been in the public service for upwards of forty years. It was owing to his labours and energetic supervision that the stupendous compilation of a classed catalogue of MSS. was carried out successfully. Mr. Bond's palaeographical accomplishments are well known to the literary world. The formation of the Palaeographical Society and the publication of the Fac-similes of Ancient Charters in the British Museum superintended by him have gone far to place England at the head of the science of palaeography.

A STRANGE paragraph concerning the meeting of Librarians at Oxford has been going the round of the papers to the effect that it had been decided to exclude the representatives of the smaller Libraries from the meeting. There is no truth whatever in this statement.

THE depressed state of literature during the last two years, consequent upon political agitation, more especially in reference to Eastern affairs, has not been without an injurious effect upon our publishing firms, causing many valuable works to be postponed in the issue, while the profits upon non-political publications have been impaired. Messrs. Virtue & Co., of the City Road, with the associated firm of Messrs. Daldy, Isbister & Co., have found it necessary—principally owing, we believe, to a sudden pressure—to advise with their leading creditors. The writer of this paragraph has seen, in this case, an estimated balance sheet of assets and liabilities of these firms, and has reason to believe not only that the estate will realize 20s. in the pound within a reasonable time to the creditors, but that, by judicious management, a good surplus will accrue to the firms. The liabilities of Mr. William Tinsley, trading as Tinsley Brothers, amount to the sum of thirty-three thousand pounds. A receiver in bankruptcy has been appointed. Messrs. S. Tinsley & Co., the publishers of Southampton Street, are in no way implicated in this failure.

WE hear that a life of the late Bishop of Lichfield—Dr. Selwyn—written by a Derbyshire lady, is in the press and that it will be published at an early date.

MR. WILKIE COLLINS is writing a story for an early number of the *International Review*.

MR. BRET HARTE, who has recently been appointed United States Consul at Crefeld, is staying for a short time in this country. He

has written for the next number of *Belgravia* a short story entitled 'A Tourist from Injanny.'

STATEMENTS have appeared to the effect that in the late Mr. Gilfillan's forthcoming *Life of Burns* there will appear extracts from those letters of the poet which Byron declared to prove him to be a compound "of Dirt and Divinity." We are glad to learn on good authority that nothing of the kind will make its appearance. Burns, even in his last days, and in the last biography of him, will appear in brighter colours than hitherto.

THE placing of the memorial stone of the proposed monument at Kilmarnock in honour of Burns will, we hear, take place early in September.

THE presentation volume, given by Mr. Alexander B. Stewart to the Hunterian Club, containing Alexander Garden's 'Theatre of Scottish Worthies' and 'Life of Bishop Elphinstone,' 1619-1626 (both printed from manuscript for the first time), was issued this week to the members. The volume is edited by Mr. David Laing, of Edinburgh, who, besides contributing an introductory notice of Alexander Garden and his poetical works, and a life of Bishop Elphinstone, has added illustrative notes on some of the historical characters and events mentioned in 'The Scottish Worthies.'

MESSRS. HANSARD'S Monthly List of Parliamentary Papers for July, the issue of which has been delayed till very late in the month of August, contains abundant matter for holiday study. There are no fewer than seventy Reports and Papers (two of which belong to the year 1877); fifty-six Bills; and forty-nine Papers by Command. Among the first we call attention to the Report of the Metropolitan Board of Works for 1877; the accounts of the Metropolitan Gas Companies for that year; the Report and Evidence on the Freshwater Fish Preservation Bill; and the Return of Local Taxation in England and Wales for 1877. Of the Bills it is unnecessary to say more than that they contain nineteen Lords' Amendments and none emanating from the Lower House. Among the Papers by Command we note the new feature of the issue of a "Map showing the Territory restored to Turkey by the Congress of Berlin." The Returns of Traffic on the Railways of England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; the Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom from 1863 to 1877; the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of the Registrar-General, for the Year 1876; and the Forty-sixth Report of the Irish Commissioners of Public Works, may be cited as among the most important of this group of publications.

THE Rev. Alexander B. Grosart will shortly publish, for subscribers only, a reprint of "Greene in Concept. New raised from his graue to write the Tragique Historie of faire Valeria of London. Wherein is truly discovered the rare and lamentable issue of a Husbands dotage, a wifes leundnesse, and childrens disobedience. Receiued and reported by I. D." London, 1589. The fac-simile of the title-page is taken from the copy belonging to the Bodleian Library.

THE third enlarged edition of Dr. Strattmann's 'Dictionary of the Old English Language Compiled from Writings of the Thir-

teenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries' will appear in the course of this year. We are authorized to state that the book may be had at the author's at Crefeld, for the subscription price of a guinea, up to the 1st of October, 1878. After that time the price of it will be nearly double.

DR. C. HORSTMANN has just brought out a collection of Old English Legends, chiefly from the Vernon MS. in the Bodleian Library, and a few from MSS. in the British Museum, in Trinity College, Oxford, and in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh. The volume begins with fragments of a metrical translation of the 'Legenda Aurea.'

THE literary treasures of the Paris public libraries could not be taken out of the various establishments to be sent to the Universal Exhibition. It has been decided that each library should have its special exhibition. The Sainte Geneviève Library until now mostly frequented by the students of the Quartier Latin, has just displayed before the public a mass of rare and curious books, MSS., and scarce prints, which were little suspected to be in its possession. Among them are a "Cité de Dieu," of Saint Augustin, MS. of the end of the fourteenth century, with splendid miniatures; a Livy of the fourteenth century, translated for King Jean le Bon, which belonged to the Duke of Bedford, who presented it in 1527 to his brother-in-law the Duke of Gloucester; and an Anglo-Norman Bible of the thirteenth century in three volumes. We hope all the libraries will follow a good example and will not be deterred by the fear manifested by Petit Radet, when manager of the National Library. A very clever bibliophile, visiting the great French collection, asked him for an exceedingly scarce book, "We have it," answered Petit Radet, "but for goodness sake don't say you have seen it, because it would be sure to be stolen."

CAPT. GILL has lately presented to the British Museum a small manuscript volume, apparently of Buddhist Prayers, written in hieroglyphic characters, which he obtained during his recent journey overland from China to Burmah from the chief of a tribe inhabiting part of the mountainous region dividing those two countries. Religious works of a similar kind appeared to be in common use among the members of the tribe.

A SERIES of eight historical sketches of the Reformation, mainly having reference to the reign of King Henry the Eighth, from the pen of the Rev. Dr. F. G. Lee, of Lambeth, will be published in the ensuing season in a single volume by Messrs. Griffith & Farran, of St. Paul's Churchyard. Among other subjects treated of are the life of Cromwell, Earl of Essex; the pilgrimage of Grace; the destruction of the shrine of St. Thomas à Becket; the murder of the abbot of Glastonbury; and the desolation of Sion House, Isleworth, &c. In writing these Dr. Lee has had the opportunity of consulting several important unpublished MSS. in private hands both at home and abroad, as well as the recently-arranged English Public Records.

MR. GEORGE HOWELL contributes a paper to the pages of the *Pantiles Papers* for September, in the form of a Life-sketch of a British Workman.

MR. JOHN MORTIMER MURPHY, the author

of some works on Oregon and the Yellowstone Park, is preparing a work under the title of 'Ramblings in North-western America from the Pacific Ocean to the Rocky Mountains.' The work is to comprise sketches of the geography, soil, climate, productions, commercial and industrial resources, scenic attractions, game, fish, birds and quadrupeds, and the general botany of the country.

THE special commissioner of the *Daily Telegraph* at Constantinople during the late war,—who, on account of his having penetrated to Plevna during the siege, and afterwards, shortly before the capitulation of Osman Paasha, cut his way out through the Russian lines with despatches, is said to have been decorated by the Sultan with the order of the Medjidie, and to have received other special marks of favour,—is about to publish an account of his adventures.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"A curious misprint in a letter from Shelley to Medwin, printed for the first time in Trelawny's 'Records,' Vol. ii. p. 31, deserves to be pointed out. Shelley is made to speak twice over of a MS. poem by Medwin, named 'Pindarus,' and he says, 'The only general error, if it be such, in your poem seems to me to be the employment of Indian words in the body of the piece, and the relegation of their meaning to the notes.' We find, also, at p. 35, that one of the personages in this poem was named Oswald. It stands to reason that a poem of the Hellenic subject-matter indicated by the title Pindarus could not have contained Indian words or a personage named Oswald. The real title of Medwin's poem must certainly have been 'The Pindarees,' i.e. the formidable hosts of marauders, relics of the Mahratta cavalry, who were finally suppressed by Lord Hastings, in 1818. Medwin, as an Indian military officer, may probably have had some personal doings with the Pindarees. Has the poem in question ever been published?"

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT have in the press, for publication during September, a new novel, entitled 'A Chequered Life,' by Mrs. Day, author of 'From Birth to Bridal,' &c., in 3 vols., and 'Michelle and Little Jack,' by Frances Martin, author of 'The Life of Angélique Arundel,' in a single volume.

MR. F. NORGATE, of King Street, Covent Garden, will publish shortly a translation of the 'Meditations' of Descartes, with a memoir and commentary, by Mr. Richard Lowndes, author of 'An Introduction to the Philosophy of Primary Beliefs.' The same publisher has also in the press a new and revised edition of Sir John Lubbock's 'Prehistoric Times.'

'THE Secret of the Sands; or, the Water-Lily and her Crew,' is the title of a nautical novel by Harry Collingwood, which will be published in two volumes during the coming season, by Messrs. Griffith & Farran.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH & FARRAN will publish the following stories during the autumn, in a new uniform series of five shilling volumes. 'A Wayside Posy gathered for Girls,' by Fanny Lablache, author of 'Starlight Stories'; it will be illustrated by A. H. Collins,—'The Day of Wonders, a Medley of Sense and Nonsense,' which will attempt to convey in an amusing manner scientific and other information, by M. Sullivan, with thirty illustrations by Gordon Browne, son of Hablot K. Browne, better known by his *nom de crayon* of "Phiz,"—and 'Hartz the Wanderer, or Conduct is Fate,' a tale of adventure for boys and girls both

young and old, by Fairleigh Owen, author of 'Ritter Bell,' 'Steyne's Grief,' &c. This will contain twenty-eight illustrations from the pencil of John Proctor.

MONSIEUR DUPANLOUP's book, 'Lettres à MM. les Membres du Conseil Municipal de Paris sur le Centenaire de Voltaire,' has now reached the seventh edition. It contains also M. Victor Hugo's letter. We may also mention another purely historical publication on the occasion of Voltaire's centenary: 'Voltaire en Exil, sa Vie et son Œuvre en France et à l'Étranger, avec des Lettres Inédites de Voltaire et de Madame du Châtelet,' by M. B. Gastineau.

M. SALMON has just brought out a book with the title of 'Dictionnaire Archéologique du Département de l'Yonne: Époque Celtique.' This first volume contains the description of antiquities before the Roman conquest. The second volume, which we hope will soon follow, will comprise the Roman period.

A SUBSCRIPTION has been opened in Paris at the Librairie Germer-Baillière for the purpose of setting up a bust of the author of the Life of Napoleon I., the late M. Lanfrey, and an appeal is made to all his friends and admirers.

THE Société des Bibliophiles de Guyenne has just published for the first time, in 2 vols. 8vo., 'La Chronique Bordelaise,' of Jean de Gaufrereau, which was in MS. in the records of the Château de la Brède, where Montesquieu was born. Written towards the end of the sixteenth century, the Chronique contains curious narratives relating to the eventful period of the civil wars.

M. ULYSSE ROBERT has just published the first part of his 'Bibliographie des Sociétés Savantes de la France' (Paris, Impr. Nat., 8vo.). All these societies are classed in alphabetical order, with the date of their foundation, the year and number of the various books they have edited. The work was entrusted to M. Robert by the Comité des Travaux Historiques, with the task of arranging the documents sent by the societies to the Minister of Public Instruction.

THE 'Bibliotheca Philosophorum Medie Œtatis,' edited by Prof. Barach, at Innsbruck, is advancing rapidly. We have just received the second fasciculus, which contains the end of 'Bernardi Silvestris de Mundi Universitate libri duo sive Megacosmus et Microcosmus' and 'Excerpta e libro Alfredi Anglici de Motu Cordis, item Costa-Ben-Luce de Differentia Animæ et Spiritus liber translatus a Johanne Hispanensi.' The third fasciculus will contain an essay on the semi-panteism of the Middle Ages and the continuation of John Scotus Eriugena's doctrines in the twelfth century. The fourth fasciculus will contain Gulielmus de Conchis, 'Dialogus de Substantiis Physicis,' preceded by an essay on the author's life, writings, and philosophy.

WE have received 'Das Psalterium Aureum von Sanct Gallen,' containing splendid specimens of illuminations and initials of the ninth century, by J. Rudolf Rahn, edited for the historical society of the Canton of St. Gallen. Another, and not less important, book relating to Art will appear at the beginning of September, with the title of 'La Verrerie Antique: Description de la Collection J. Charvel,' by W. Fröhner.

THE last number of Sybel's *Historische*

Zeitschrift contains a full description of the Croker collection in the British Museum, concerning the history of the first French Revolution.

OR new German books we may record: Dr. B. Erdmann's Essay, 'Kant's Kriticismus in der ersten und in der zweiten Auflage der "Kritik der reinen Vernunft,"' and his critical edition of Kant's above-mentioned work; 'Die Quellen von Notkers Psalmen,' by Dr. E. Henrici; Dr. Seemüller's edition of Williram's 'Deutsche Paraphrase des hohen Liedes,' with Introduction and Glossary; 'Altitalische Studien,' by Dr. Sophus Bugge, published by the Society of Science at Christiania; 'Eine Liebes-Episode aus dem Leben Ferdinand Lassalle's: Tagebuch, Briefwechsel, Bekenntnisse,' translated from the Russian by Sophia A.

THE *Göttingische Gelehrte Anzeigen*, of July, contains remarks on Dr. Hertzberg's edition of 'The Libell of Englishe Policye,' by Prof. Pauli. He states that it can be proved that this pamphlet had an influence on the decision of the Government and Parliament in 1422 and 1423 to have a strong fleet in the north and the south of the Channel. The same number contains also a very favourable review of Dr. David Masson's Life of Milton, by Prof. Alfred Stern, who himself wrote a life of Milton in German.

THE second fasciculus of the *Transactions* of the Munich Academy for this year contains an article by Prof. G. Thomas, concerning "the most ancient possessions of the Venetians at Cyprus," according to a MS. of the thirteenth century, in the Library of the Fondazione Quirini Stampalia at Venice. The curious abbreviated form *Nimis* for Limassol, Latin *Nimocium*, occurs only in this MS.

THE Hungarian Académie des Sciences has undertaken to publish the work of Prof. Karl Szabo on Hungarian Bibliography. The first book in the Magyar language was printed at Nuremberg in 1484. Printing was introduced in Hungary in 1531 by the publication of Sebaldus Heyden's 'Puerilium Colloquiorum Formulæ.' This was followed by the printing of 469 Magyar works, in the same century. The 'Formulæ' itself is in four languages, Latin, German, Polish, and Magyar.

AMONG publications on Oriental literature we may record a part of Prof. Stenzler's continuation of 'Indische Hausregeln,' translated from the Sanskrit; Confucius's 'Tchông-Yông' ('Der unwandelbare Seelengrund'), translated from the Chinese with Notes, by Reinhold von Plaenckerer; the second edition of M. Garcin de Tassy's 'Mémoire sur les Noms Propres et les Titres Musulmans,' followed by an appendix, with the title of 'Notice sur des Vêtements avec Inscriptions Arabes, Persanes, et Hindoustaniens.' The index to Beidhawi's Commentary to the Koran, edited a long time ago by Prof. Fleischer, is now ready for publication; the compiler of it is Dr. W. Fell.

A NEW periodical, devoted mainly to Dante literature, is to come out at Rome, with the title of *Rivista Universale Storica, Critica, Artistica, Filologica, Bibliografica, di Letteratura Italiana specialmente Dantesca*. The first fasciculus will contain, amongst others, a description of Dante MSS. at Rome (Codici Angelici), and an unedited commentary in the Barberini Library.

SCIENCE

Early Records Relating to Mining in Scotland. Collected by R. W. Cochran-Patrick, of Woodside. (Edinburgh, Douglas.)

THIS handsome volume is a valuable contribution to the history of the progress of by far the most important of the truly native industries of Great Britain. The collector of these records published in 1876 the 'Records of the Coinage of Scotland,' and when engaged in examining the documents relating to the Mint he met with much unprinted matter relating to the mines of that country.

These papers, or copies of them, were reserved for the present volume, and they are here printed, without alteration or abridgment. The value of this collection may be gathered from the statement that it contains no less than one hundred and four grants, licences, indentures, contracts, memorials, letters, &c., relating to mines of coal, of lead, of silver, of copper, and of iron; with much curious matter relating to the discovery of gold in Scotland. The earliest of these documents is the "Grant of a Coal Mine to the Monks of Newbattle, by Seyer de Quinci, 1210-19," and the most recent, some memorials concerning copper mines, between 1682-85.

The "Chartulary of Neubottle" and the "Registrum de Dunfermelyn" prove that the monks worked for coal at a very early period—but there are indications, still existing, that coal was worked at the outcrops, if not actually mined for, some centuries before the date of the first record given in this collection. We may therefore infer that coal has been obtained from the coal-fields of Scotland for at least eight hundred years. Coal was evidently used as fuel in 1292—for in a list of stores in the Castle of Berwick there is a record of "xxx. cuedres de charbon de meir." In 1425 coal was an ordinary article of merchandise, when the Scottish parliament required municipal authorities to appoint "a lele man sworn to mete all gudis sellable be the water met als well colis als uthir gudis." Early in the reign of James the Second, Æneas Silvius visited Britain, and he saw black stones given to the poor at the church doors, which they used as fuel. That subterranean works were carried out to some extent is proved by the following story quoted by Mr. Cochran-Patrick:—

"It is said that James the Sixth on one occasion being on a visit to Sir George Bruce at his house in the town of Culross, was taken underground to see the coal workings. The shafts (*sic*) were at that time worked under the sea, and came up in a small island, when the coal was shipped at once on board the vessels. The royal party not being aware of this outlet on the rocks, suddenly found themselves surrounded by waves, on which the king, ever apprehensive of personal danger, shouted 'Treason,' but being quickly reassured of his safety by Sir George Bruce, was much pleased with the novel adventure."

In connexion with this evidence as to the shipping of coal from Scotland, we find that in order to discourage the export of coals by foreign ships, it was proposed in 1625 to impose "a custom of forty-eight shillings Scots on every ton of coal exported in stranger bottoms." Even in 1609 an act of parliament was passed confirming former acts against the export of coals, as "The haill coil within this kingdom sall in a verie schorte tyme be

waisted and consumed." Notwithstanding this fear, we find that at the present time, more than eighteen millions of tons of coal are raised annually from the coal fields of Scotland—above three million tons being used in the manufacture of Scotch pig-iron. Nearly the whole of this remarkable development of the iron trade in Scotland is due to the discovery of the black-band ironstone by Mr. Mushet in 1800. We are informed in this volume that the "Lapis Heematites" is found in the King's Park at Edinburgh; and the compiler of these records, copying a MS. in the British Museum,—probably written by Mr. Roche or one of his party when pursuing some mine speculations in Scotland, about the year 1592,—states that "ironstone marguesitts" "are growing in lyke black chevere rocks," in Clancloughe and Lampicloughe. These statements clearly prove that at this time small iron lodes existing in the older rocks were the only ones worked.

In 1609 it was proposed to erect ironworks in the Highlands, and to use the natural wood there for the purpose of smelting the iron ore, but this was prohibited by act of parliament, on the ground that the waste of timber would be too great. Licences were, however granted to several parties for making iron—but the quantity manufactured appears to have been small. Our space will not allow of our going into any examination of the very interesting documents connected with the copper-mines worked by Eustatius Roche, who had a general grant of the "whole mines and minerals in the kingdom," and was bound to pay one-tenth of all the baser metals, "besides this he was to pay two thousand pounds' weight of copper yearly." Scotland has never been a copper-producing country, and in 1683 we find in a letter from the Privy Council to a German miner, that "many attempts for finding out and working of copper mines within this kingdom having proved altogether ineffectual," it was right to make him a gift of a copper mine near the Water of Leith, that he might teach others how to work copper mines profitably.

Lead mines, mines of argentiferous galena, and a few silver mines, have been from time to time worked in Scotland, and we have many curious documents, from 1565 to 1616 regulating the terms upon which these mines should be worked, and some interesting examples of wild speculations,—quite equal to those bubbles which occasionally are floated and burst in the modern mining market,—are given. In the Introduction the author gives a concise account of the discovery of gold in Scotland. The first historical notice was the grant, by David the First to the Abbey of Dunfermline, of a tithe of all the gold which should accrue to him from Fife and Fotherif, and the next that of Gilbert de Moravia, who is said to have discovered gold at Duriness, in Sutherland, in 1245. From time to time there have been eager rushes to these Sutherland gold fields, the last being in 1868 and 1869, 577 ounces of gold having been collected in the former year, and seventeen ounces only in the latter.

The brief notice we have given will prove to our readers that those "Early Records" have a peculiar interest to all who are in any way concerned in the mineral produce of the British Islands, which, according to the

'Mineral Statistics, has an annual value of more than sixty-eight millions sterling.

THE EASTERN DESERT OF EGYPT.

SINCE my last letter was published (*Athenæum*, August 24th), I have still further cause to apologize to Dr. Schweinfurth, for I find I was wrong in believing he had made no previous mention of Sir Gardner Wilkinson's labours, and also in thinking his paper of July 6th, 1878 (*Athenæum*, No. 2645), was his first on the Eastern desert. I have just seen that which is really his first, published in the *Athenæum* of June 23rd, 1877 (No. 2591), in which he says:—

"The whole of my main route south of the monastery of St. Paul coincides with that followed by Wilkinson fifty-five years ago, and I have taken pains to collect materials for a map, those collected by my predecessor having been lost."

In expressing my great regret for the wrong I have thus unintentionally done him, I may, I hope, the more readily claim his pardon, because in June, 1877, I was too ill to read or look at anything.

Dr. Schweinfurth will, I trust, join with me in the hope that Sir Gardner Wilkinson's map and notes may not be finally lost, and that the researches of the early and the later explorer may yet stand side by side to prove that fifty-five years have made no change either in the country explored or its antiquities; although it is to be feared the Arab tribes, even of the desert, have become more sophisticated than when Sir Gardner Wilkinson lived amongst them.

A typographical error in Dr. Schweinfurth's letter (*Athenæum*, July 6th, 1878) caused me to do him another injustice in calling "Lyceum Valley" a fancy name, as it of course would have been. In his last letter (*Athenæum*, August 17th) he corrects this into "Lycium Valley," evidently referring to the growth in this wadi of the *Lycium Europæum*, the *ow'shes* or *ow'seg* of the Arabs. I am very glad to have an opportunity of also explaining this error. CAROLINE WILKINSON.

SOCIETIES.

QUEKETT MICROSCOPICAL.—Aug. 23.—Dr. J. Matthews, V.P., in the chair.—Three new members were elected.—Dr. M. C. Cooke gave an interesting account of the structure and growth of common blue mould, *Penicillium glaucum*, and showed that it was identical with the Vinegar Plant, the former being a reproductive, and the latter a vegetative form of the same organism. He also showed how, under certain conditions, *Penicillium* became spirally coiled and ultimately globose, until its original characters were entirely lost, and it became known as *Eurotium herbariorum*.—Mr. J. E. Ingpen gave an explanation of the theoretical manner of measuring the angular apertures of objectives and the refractive indices of various media; and exhibited and described Prof. Abbe's Apertometer.

Science Society.

ON the day of the prorogation of Parliament, the royal assent was given to an Act to enable the Trustees of the British Museum to remove portions of their collections. The Trustees may now remove, with the consent of the Treasury, the collections of objects illustrative of zoology, geology, paleontology, mineralogy and botany, to the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, "there to remain and be preserved for public use to all posterity."

THE body seen by Prof. Watson near the sun at the totality of the late solar eclipse on the 29th of July appears to have been observed also by Mr. Lewis Swift, of Rochester, New York, whose cometary discoveries we have recently had occasion to refer to. Mr. Swift observed at Denver, Colorado; Prof. Watson at Rawlins, Wyoming Territory. The account of the former is as follows:—"About one minute after totality, two stars caught my eye about three degrees, by esti-

mation, south-west of the sun. I saw them twice, and attempted a third observation, but a small cloud obscured the locality. The stars were about of the fifth magnitude, and but one is on the chart of the heavens. This star I recognized as Theta Cancri. The two stars were about eight minutes apart."

At the instance of Admiral Mouchez, Director of the Paris Observatory, M. Gaillot has investigated the question whether the place thus observed is accordant with one of the probable orbits determined by the late M. Le Verrier as that of the intramercurial planet Vulcan, which he believed had been several times seen on the sun's disc by Lescaubault and others. He finds that the place in question may in fact be connected with one of those hypothetical orbits, and that, therefore, though it is not possible to decide with certainty, regarding the actual identity, yet there is no incompatibility between the observed and hypothetical objects. In the position in which the supposed planet would be at the time of the eclipse, a very small part of its illuminated disc would be visible; but when we consider that Prof. Watson describes the object seen as being of the fourth magnitude, whilst the planet (if it be one) may be comparable in diameter to Mercury, and appear at superior conjunction as bright as a star of the first magnitude, its small apparent size is thus explained, and theory seems consistent in this too with observation. The probability is that the intramercurial planet, which may now be considered to have been observed, revolves round the sun in twenty-four and a quarter days, a period less than that of the sun's rotation on its axis.

THE electric light has already been put to various uses, but the most novel is that contemplated by the Rev. Canon Bagot, rector of Athy, and a well-known agriculturalist. The Canon proposes to do his harvesting this year by the aid of the electric light.

THE North of England Institute of Mining and Mechanical Engineers have signalized their first year of incorporation under a Royal Charter by much activity. Not only have they published the two volumes of 'Fossil Plants' already noticed in the *Athenæum*, but they have just issued to members the first part of what bids fair to prove a very laborious undertaking. This is a complete collection of all the accounts of borings and pits-sections in the two counties of Northumberland and Durham. The part just out contains 387 sections, and with the Index, which is a very full one, consists of about 300 pages in double columns. The sections are arranged in alphabetical order, and the letters A and B only are covered in this first volume, which, it will thus be seen, is but the beginning of a somewhat lengthy series. Some of the accounts of sinkings printed are so old as to be of antiquarian as well as of mining interest, while the fact that many of them refer to districts beyond the coal-field proper will increase their value to geologists. The work is edited by a sub-committee of the Institute, consisting of Messrs. S. C. Crone, G. A. Lebour, and J. B. Simpson. The heavy printing bill consequent on these extra publications has not interfered in any way with the fulness or regular issue of the ordinary *Transactions* of the Society.

SIR JOSEPH WHITWORTH having expressed a desire that some alterations should be made in the conditions of his scholarships, the rules for carrying out his wishes are now under the consideration of the Science and Art Department. To prevent disappointment, notice is given that no important changes will be made in the conditions of the competitive examination in May, 1879; but the conditions of the tenure and the amount of the scholarships may be modified.

THE Duke of Richmond and Gordon, and Lord George Hamilton,—Lords of the Committee of Council on Education,—have decided that in future medals shall be awarded to students of the science classes, who obtain a first class in any subject at the May examinations of the Department of Science.

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THE German naturalists and physicists have changed the time of their annual meeting at Cassel from September the 18th to 24th to the 11th to 18th of that month.

On the 25th of July, Christian Edward Langehal, Professor of Botany, died at Jena, in the 72nd year of his age. He studied botany at Jena, then he became, and continued for some years, the assistant to Schulze, Professor of Agriculture. Langehal was teacher of the natural sciences at Elders for four years. He was in 1839 elected to the Professorship at Jena, which he held until his death.

In the *Revue Scientifique* M. Bertholet drew attention to some papers of the late Claude Bernard, which opposed the views on fermentation advocated by M. Pasteur. In the *Comptes Rendus* of July 22nd is a paper by Pasteur, 'On the Theory of Fermentation,' in which he censures M. Bertholet for publishing those notes, and asserts that there is a great disproportion between the conclusions drawn and the facts which support them. He, however, determines to repeat Bernard's series of experiments, and to submit every point to the severest test.

An English translation of Naegeli and Schwendener's 'The Microscope: its Theory and Employment,' is, we understand, now in the press, and will be published before the close of the year by Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein, of 15, Paternoster Square. The translation has been made by Mr. Frank Crisp, LL.B., B.A., Hon. Sec. to the Microscopic Society, and the publisher himself. The English edition of the work will include all the chapters of the original, with the exception of the last (on Morphology), which has been omitted on account of its having been treated by the authors in a manner having only slight reference to the microscope.

DR. B. W. RICHARDSON is engaged upon a paper treating of 'Ether Drinking, and other Extra-Alcoholic Modes of Intoxication,' which is to make its first appearance in an early number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

FINE ARTS

DORE'S GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM, and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed), each 35 by 25 feet, with 'Dream of Hilde's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'Home of Calaphas,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Dodone et ses Ruines. Par Constantin Carapanos. (Paris, Hachette.)

L'Oracle de Dodone. Extrait des Monumens Grecs publiés par l'Association pour l'Encouragement des Études Grecques en France. Par C. Carapanos. No. 6. Année 1877.

TWENTY-FIVE years ago, when the 'Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography' was first published, the confession had to be made, "The site of Dodona cannot be fixed with certainty. No remains of the temple have been discovered, and no inscriptions have been found to determine its locality. It is the only place of great celebrity in Greece of which this situation is not exactly known." At last this paragraph, which the *Géographie* of Elisée Reclus (1875) could not modify, may be happily cancelled. The identification of the site of the Oracle of Dodona comes opportunely before a world which still continues to be interested in Hissarlik and Mycenæ. Whoever may have been the true occupants of the palace of the Troad and the graves at Mycenæ when Homer sang of Agamemnon, it is certain that Dodona had already been long regarded as a sacred and mysterious locality. From Homer to Demosthenes it continued to be referred to with religious awe,

and the oracle remained celebrated nearly down to the time when, with as good a title as Amyclæ, it gave its name to the see of a Christian bishop.

Leake had little doubt, but would not advance beyond what with him was the very strict line of a doubt, that extensive remains on the hill of Kastritza, at the southern end of the lake of Joannina, were those of the ancient city. But Dodona was too great a name for the search for it to be closed by a guess. It was after a variety of excavations elsewhere that in 1875 M. Carapanos planned a systematic examination of what was then believed to be the site of the Molossian capital Passaron, and is so marked in the maps, where coins were frequently being found by the people of the district. On a visit to the spot he was impressed with very sound geographical and political objections to such a position for the Molossian capital; but counter presumptions were as strong in favour of Dodona. With this thought in his mind, he sought and obtained at Constantinople the powers that enabled him to put his conjecture to proof. Now Englishmen, in their turn, following the work of the spade, may examine the book to verify the claims of its title, and to ascertain what light is thrown by local scrutiny on ancient traditions.

The work is published with a luxury of paper and typography and on a scale of illustration that lead one to expect very considerable results indeed. The large quarto of text is accompanied by another, of like form and bulk, containing plates of a multitude of antique remains, coins, and inscriptions in facsimile. The author, who gracefully acknowledges aid from distinguished French scholars, divides his own work into two parts; the first describes the site and the present condition of the ruins and catalogues the objects discovered; the second part comprises an historical study of the origin and influence of Dodona and all that concerns the temple and oracle, as jointly illustrated by ancient authorities and the recent discoveries. To MM. Heuzey, Egger, and de Witte, members of the Institute, the work owes three valuable essays and detailed elucidations of the bronzes, inscriptions, and general antiquities of the collection.

The book, by the very seriousness of its form, declares itself chiefly concerned to interest students, and partly from its very virtues it is not calculated, like those of Dr. Schliemann and General di Cesnola, to have equal attraction for those who read for simple amusement. The Greek authorities are not merely referred to, but reproduced textually in the notes, page after page, with admirable liberality, and the accumulation, which is so conveniently presented from sources which are frequently remote, is dealt with succinctly and lucidly, and with a frankness which is not least engaging when a conclusion seems open to objection. Even the most solid student, however, would have been indulgent to the infusion of a proportion of personal interest; Col. Leake himself could not be more sparing of incidental details. A less absolute self-suppression would have been welcome to the veriest Dryasdust. Work done in the interior of Albania must have afforded some lively experience of the state of manners and society; it is poor compensation for the lack of any spur to enthusiasm to be simply told that the work

extended over ten months, and involved the disturbance of an area of 20,000 metres square. Let it be cheerfully admitted, however, that if omission there was to be it was made in the least important direction.

Of the identity of the site there can be no question; the inscriptions which were found are conclusive, and, as usual, the site turns out, when independently established, to present indications that should have guided to it at first. It is not, like Leake's conjectural site, adjacent to a lake, which is never mentioned in any notice of it; it is at the foot of the high mountain, and has the abundant water supply demanded by Theopompus, and the marshes which are a stipulation of Apollodorus; it is in a position bleak enough to answer the epithet of Homer, and where, if the Achelous contributed to the cataclysm of Deucalion, it must indeed, as Aristotle infers, have changed its course to some purpose.

The earliest mention of Thesprotian Dodona is in the *Iliad*, and it is introduced with a peculiar solemnity and at the very crisis of the poem. There is a sudden change of tone in the poetry that harmonizes with the persistent obscurity that continued to involve the associations of the temple. It is when the turning-point of the action is at last reached, and Achilles is committed to interference, if only by deputed Patroclus to check the career of Hector, and while the Myrmidons are being marshalled, impatient, but solid "as a stone wall" (xvi. 212), that the hero makes the most solemn appeal to divine favour that occurs in the poem. He addresses Zeus as Dodonæan, Pelasgic, dwelling remote, ruling at wintry Dodona, where the Selli dwell around him, prophets or servitors with feet unwashed, and sleepers on the bare ground. The libation is conducted with a ritualistic sentiment in accordance with this hint of religious austerity; it is made with a strictly reserved cup from which never man drank, and no libation was poured to any other god but to Zeus the Father alone. This Achilles purifies first with sulphur, then washes it with fair water, and not until after he has washed his hands fills it with wine, which he pours forth as he stands in the midst of the enclosure, and makes his prayer with eyes directed to heaven.

M. Carapanos advocates the claim of the Thesprotian Dodona to be the only Dodona known to Homer, but he scarcely appreciates the weight of evidence against him. In the catalogue of the ships the poet takes a distinct geographical course, and it is precisely as he passes from Thessaly to Magnesia that he specifies the following of Gonneus from about an affluent of the Peneus with others who fixed their dwellings round "wintry Dodona." At Scoutoussa, accordingly, in this neighbourhood there was a hill with a temple of Zeus Phegoneus,—that is, of the Oaks; and some of the ancients were even so bold as to assert that this was the original of the more celebrated Dodona. But the agreement is, in fact, only an indication of tribal connexion, of which there are abundant other traces, much like that which is implied by the two English Richmonds and the Richmond in Virginia. The Thessalian Dodona is close to the district of the Myrmidons, Hellenes, and Achæans, who are led by Achilles; but we learn from Herodotus (vii. 176) that the

Thessalians acquired their country by migration from Thesprotia. Again, the only Hellas known to Homer is associated with Achilles and Phthiotis, but Aristotle informs us that the most ancient Hellas of all was the district about Dodona and extending to the Achelous; "there it was the Sellii dwelt and the Graikoi, formerly so called, who are now Hellenes." The influence of Dodona is thus curiously exhibited in the fact that it was the centre whence were derived the two collective names—the Greeks and Hellenes, which severally west and east obtained vogue as expressing the unity of the race. These hints of primæval connexion explain the traditions which transferred the story of Pyrrhus, the son of Achilles, to Epirus, and associated the *Æacidae* with the worship of the Zeus of Dodona. A Thessalian Dodona, therefore, there was, no doubt; but neither is there a doubt that the Thesprotian Dodona, which the hero of the *Odyssey* was reported to visit for the sake of obtaining an oracle from the sacred oak, was also that of the invocation of Achilles.

M. Carapanos found the climate answer to the Homeric epithet; neither the orange-tree nor olive can withstand the winter, which is prolonged and severe for the latitude. He mentions another characteristic which he might have connected with the local mythology. The entire valley at the foot of the lofty Mount Tomazos is generally at a high level above the sea, but divisible into an upper undulating district and a lower and more extensive district to the south-east, where it subsides into a plain. The drainage of the upper portion flows to the north-west in a torrent, that fails in summer, to feed an affluent of the lake of Joannina. But southwards abundant springs from the mountain maintain a stream which, till within the last thirty years, through failure of outlet, turned the plain at large into a marsh. Since that time an issue has been regained for it by the clearance of a *gouffre*, or swallow, at the foot of the eastern hills, midway in the plain. We have the explanation here of how it was that the mythus of the flood of Deucalion was native at Dodona, as Aristotle reports, though he supposes it was due to some change, which is quite impossible, of the course of the upper Achelous.

This watery character of the valley is also recognized in the title of Dodonæan Zeus as Naïos, which is assigned to him in almost every inscription.

There is no ancient mention of Dodona as a city, important or otherwise, and the existing walled enclosure with a single entrance is scarcely larger than would suit an acropolis; the sacred enclosure again, which is exterior to this, contains only insignificant traces of two small temples. There is, indeed, an ancient notice, that instead of walls the naos of the god was surrounded by tripods so close together that when one was struck they all sounded in succession, and went on sounding till one of them was touched again. One source of oracles was derived from the sounds of brazen bowls or dishes, which were suspended in such a manner as to strike each other when moved by the wind, and produce a prolonged resonance, or from the sound of a single dish when struck in the same way by the metallic cords of a whip held by a figure on a column—a Coreyæan dedication. Hence a Dodonæan

brass kettle became an epithet proverbially applied to a fluent talker to little purpose; it seems a fair suggestion that St. Paul had this proverb in his mind when he compared eloquence without charity to "echoing brass." Philostratus, in his description of a picture of Dodona, introduces a bronze figure of the nymph Echo, with finger to lip in attitude of listening. Other manifestations as open to free construction were the mode of flight and settlement of a sacred dove, or even the murmurs of a sacred fountain. But the most ancient process of interpretation referred to the rustling of the leaves of the sacred oak, which were supposed to be agitated by the approach of an applicant for an oracle. This was the oak within the bole of which Hesiod says that Zeus made his oracle reside—the "lofty foliaged oak" from which Ulysses seeks guidance as to his return to Ithaca.

Herodotus visited Dodona, and records in history—may we believe at their own request, for there appears no other motive?—the names of three of the priestesses—Promeneia the eldest, Timarete, and Nicandra—who gave replies to his inquiries, which he compared with others on the spot, and with a certain critical standard of his own. The Pelasgians, they told him, originally addressed prayers to the gods as regulators and rulers of the universe, but not otherwise designated. Foreign names then came in, and the oracle of Dodona, which was of all the most ancient, sanctioned their adoption. So far the priestesses. Herodotus gives it as his own opinion that later developments of this simple theology were the work of the poets, of whom Homer and Hesiod had most to answer for. The priestesses were confirmed by other Dodonæans "about the temple" in a tale that their oracle, and also that of Zeus Ammon in Libya, were derived from Egyptian Thebes, two black doves being the missionaries, of which one settled on the oak at Dodona, and spake with a human voice. The historian inquired into the matter at Thebes, where the priests were quite ready to claim the tradition, but substituted for doves two sacred women who were carried off by the Phœnicians. Their knowledge of the destiny of the fugitives was, they alleged, due to a particular investigation. Assuming the truth of this incident, for which he will not pledge himself, he propounds a speculative explanation of the Dodonæan story. The black doves were simply dark-complexioned Egyptian women. Herodotus avers, on his own observation, that the mode of divination at Thebes was similar to that at Dodona. However that may be, it is certain that from very early ages a connexion was recognized between Dodona and the Libyan fane of Zeus Ammon; the belief itself is an important historical fact. Delphi, Ammon, and Dodona are constantly referred to as of co-ordinate oracular authority, especially with the Lacedæmonians. Strabo states that the Libyan oracles, like those of Dodona, were not delivered in words but by certain symbols; and, according to Quintus Curtius, a number of suspended silver dishes were employed when an oracle was required, in a manner that reminds the reader of the Dodonæan bronzes. It was clearly this ancient tradition which was present to the mind of Alexander when he penetrated to the oasis to consult or corrupt the oracle, and

gain its sanction for his claim to be a son not of Philip but Zeus. The Libyan recognition carried that of Dodona, which was of interest for the son of the Epirot princess Olympias. Even the two dark-feathered birds reappear in the story if only as crows, and reconduct him to the correct route.

The primitive anonymous Pelasgian deity, who has already received a name, Zeus, in Homer and Hesiod, had also to accept a consort, Dione, whose name is constantly associated in the inscriptions as we find her profile on the coins. The inscriptions also bear witness to the smaller temple, of which foundations remain, having been that of their reputed daughter Aphrodite. The symbolism of the doves may probably have come in first with the worship of these feminine divinities, as Strabo conjectures; they are associated with it in Sicily and Cyprus particularly, and generally elsewhere.

The inscriptions recovered are none of them very long, but abound in novelties which make them valuable—as he would say, invaluable—to the epigraphist. They occur on a multitude of ex-votos, and on plates of bronze and copper, and comprise state records and publications of private acts, such as certified manumissions of slaves. Others are scratched upon thin lead, like those which Mr. Newton found at Cnidus covered with vindictive imprecations. The Dodonæan inscriptions are more various and less repulsive,—inquiries addressed to the oracle and some curt responses,—the only examples of the kind which we possess.

The city of Tarentum makes an inquiry about some matter of which the terms are lost; on the other hand, a community, of which the name is missing, requests guidance about the conditions of a treaty. The Coreyæans want advice to help them to agree among themselves—a truly Coreyæan requirement. Eubantus and his wife ask comprehensively to what gods, heroes, or demons they should sacrifice and pray, in order to secure that they and their household should do better and better in the world now and for all time. One applicant is perplexed, as many have been since, as to making choice among "three courses." Lysanias would be satisfied about the paternity of an expected child; and Agis as to what was no doubt of importance to him, the disappearance of his pillows and blankets; while a sheepowner makes his devotion to Zeus and Dione contingent on their services to his flock. Nothing, in fact, either public or private, was too important or too trivial to be referred to the oracle.

We have examples of the same art of framing a leading question that Xenophon exercised when, sent to Delphi for advice as to an enterprise, he asked to what gods he should sacrifice to secure success in it. When Agesilaus obtained a response from Zeus at Dodona which suited him better than the ephors, who in consequence referred him to Delphi, he asked Apollo whether his opinion on the subject was the same as his father's.

M. Egger, in his observations on the fine patina of the bronze objects, draws attention to a discussion reported by Plutarch, whether the fine tones of the older bronzes at Delphi were due not to dirt or decay, but to some art then lost—lost as another art was also said to be, that of tempering bronze so as to

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render it effective for weapons. Both subjects may still be worth consideration by students of art and of the bronze age.

This publication is a permanent contribution to history and archaeology, and entitles M. Carapanos to the warmest acknowledgments.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT WISBECH.

In a brief speech beneath the cupola of the Round Church at Cambridge on Tuesday last, Mr. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., one of the Secretaries of the British Archaeological Association, just before the separation of the members, truly described the Wisbech Congress as a Norman meeting, for it has been one in which Norman remains have been largely visited. Standing forth amongst these are the somewhat similar majestic Norman naves of Ely and Peterborough cathedrals, beginning with the earlier Norman of the choir and transepts of Peterborough, and the somewhat later but equally majestic nave at Ely. Peterborough suffers much in comparison, because of the late altar screen which hides the view of the choir from the west end, whilst Ely has an elegant oaken screen and the highly decorated lantern at the crossing of the transepts. The influence of the Norman architects of these two great edifices could be traced on every hand. The later nave at Thorney, the elegant and striking central tower at Castor, the doorways and impostes at Stamford, the elegant details on the south-western tower at Lynn, not to mention the arcades at Castle Rising and the remains at Castle Acre,—these examples show how great was the early love of the monastic orders for the wild fowl, fish, and quietude of the marsh lands, and how lovingly they decorated their religious houses. Amongst all these examples there are none more interesting than the recently restored Round Church at Cambridge. It is the oldest of the round churches built with any reference to the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, for the round chapel at Ludlow Castle and the well-known Pharos at Dover cannot be placed in this category. Following the church at Cambridge in age comes St. Sepulchre at Northampton—visited by the Archaeological Institute—which was founded by Simon de St. Liz, the first Norman Earl of Northampton. The Early English round churches at Little Mapleshead, in Essex, and the Temple Church, London, owe their origin to the Knights Templars.

The Association, it must be admitted, committed the common error of attempting too much. On Wednesday, the 21st of August, a series of very interesting churches situated in the marsh-land lying between Wisbech and Lynn were visited. The features of many of these deserved greater study than the programme allowed, for the somewhat distant town of Swaffham, and the still more distant Castle Acre, with its castle and priory, were included in the day's proceedings. The only specially noticeable feature of the day's discussions was a theory propounded by Mr. Brock, that much of the earthworks at Castle Acre must be attributed to the Saxons—a proposition which met with no acceptance from the veteran Mr. Matthew Bloxam, who holds that, though the Saxons may have held the spot, the earthworks were British, though they had been somewhat altered both by Roman and Norman. These earlier lines of castrametation were even more evident at Castle Rising, visited on the following day. Indeed, the importance of these positions in early times was too great to permit of their being overlooked. The historical interest of Castle Rising as a port, a municipality, and a royal residence was not neglected, though its glory has departed; its mayors have followed its parliamentary representatives, who have disappeared like the sea which once bore its galleys, barks, and argosies. The only link which connects its past glories with the present is the Jacobean costume of the Bedeswomen.

Archæology is a sad destroyer of idols and shrines, but it is doubtful if the good people of

Lynn will thank the Association for their opinion on the much-treasured cup, which they allege was given to the town by King John. Mr. Bloxam said the fashion of the cup was not older than the time of Edward the Third; but Mr. Lambert, F.S.A., a well-known member of the Goldsmiths' Company, pointed out that the cup had been altered many times, added to, regilt, and re-enamelled, until its original shape had been altered. This opinion was confirmed in some measure by the different appearance of the cup now when compared with a representation in the Guildhall windows. The regalia at Stamford, which included an Elizabethan mace, were more tenderly treated, for, like the regalia at Cambridge, which were also inspected, they had no claims to antiquity, the donors and age being known. Amongst the many examples of cups and salvers exhibited during the meeting, a poison or "test" cup, belonging to Clare College, Cambridge, and a magical cup, shown in the Library of Trinity College, should not be forgotten. The former is not generally known.

The Wisbech Congress was remarkable for a strange absence of visits to old mansions. There were many who thought this peculiar, for Burghley on Saturday was within reach, and the moated hall of the Le Stranges, at Hunstanton, was not far off Lynn. It is true that Sandringham was visited by permission of the Prince of Wales, but this is a new house. The colleges at Cambridge, interesting though they be, hardly compensated the members, for no attempt was made to inform the younger associates of the connexion which exists between the old manorial hall, with its oriel, dais, minstrel gallery, buttery and solar, and the arrangements of the colleges. If these larger types of domestic edifices were absent, the towns of Lynn and Stamford supplied many examples of the smaller class. Browne's Hospital at the latter place was exceedingly instructive as to the ancient arrangements of such an institution. The Bedehouse of the Cecils was another example, and throughout this ancient borough there were many remains of old stone dwellings, different in character as well as material from the Dutch-like edifices at Lynn; at the latter place brick was apparent even in the embattled gateways which defended the entrances to the town, as well as in the octagonal casing of the small but highly interesting chapel at Redmount, about which so many romantic stories are told. The interior chapel, in the form of a Greek cross, is, however, of stone, and so is the facing of the pieces of the old town wall which exist, though it is backed up with brick arches.

The visit of the Association to the supposed site of the Roman station of Durobrive, situated at and near Castor in Northamptonshire, is likely to lead to some practical researches into the remains which are hidden within the old castrum. A very suggestive communication was read from Mr. Roach Smith, F.S.A., as to the mode of procedure, and was followed by a paper from Mr. Thomas Morgan, F.S.A., Treasurer to the Association. At Cambridge, on Monday night, the discussion of this topic was renewed, and some of the potsherds and other relics picked up on the site on Saturday were exhibited. A lead ring found will be engraved in the forthcoming *Transactions* of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society. Mr. J. Tom Burgess, F.S.A., gave a succinct account of the Roman station on the north bank of the river Nene, and described the excavations at Ichester. It was resolved to ask the co-operation of a local committee. On the following day, Mr. Burgess also described the finding of the roofing tiles, with Roman inscriptions, at Bubbenhall, in Warwickshire, last year. The inscription was the same as one engraved in Gibson's edition of Camden, which purported to be a fac-simile of one found on a votive altar at Rivingham, on the Roman Wall, inscribed to the god Hercules by Salvanus, or Salvianus, a tribune of a cohort of Jugantes. This altar is preserved with others at the foot of the staircase of the Library of Trinity College. One of the tiles was also exhibited. Mr. Burgess said that, after seeing the original, he had no

doubt that the tiles were stamped with the block engraved in Gibson's Camden, as there were peculiarities common to each. The final letters were LX on the altar and PA on the tiles. He had found that Sir Robert Cotton had property in the neighbourhood of Bubbenhall, and that either he or some one connected with him must rest under the grave suspicion of perpetrating this hoax on the present generation of antiquaries.

The monastic buildings examined were the trimly restored Norman nave at Thorney, the shattered yet beautiful west front of Crowland, as well as the singular triangular bridge, the cathedral-like church of St. Margaret's at Lynn, and the remains of the Priory at Castle Acre; perhaps Spalding Church ought to be included, but the day was so wet and the time so short that few saw this solitary object of a long and uncomfortable railway journey. Peterborough was only casually visited, but the various fragments of ornate Norman work built in and incorporated with the several domestic offices of the chapter occupied no little of the time and attention of the visitors.

The lessons of the Congress may be briefly summarized. The early pottery in the Free Library at Cambridge should be compared with that in the Fitzwilliam Museum and in Trinity College Library—a task which would be congenial to Prof. Colvin. A few specimens of a similar character are in Wisbech Museum. In addition to the Roman remains and the Norman work mentioned by Mr. Brock, some very pure—and perhaps the purest—examples of Early English architecture were met with not only at Peterborough, Ely, and Crowland, but at Lynn and Stamford. The records of Lynn and Wisbech open up some strange scraps of history, of which a larger instalment would have been desirable to give freshness and zest to the not very clever series of papers read.

Finis-Fini Gossipy.

THE Paris Exhibition will be closed on the 31st of October next.

We learn that the "Governing Body of Blundell's School, Tiverton," proposes to erect new school buildings on a site distant from the town about a mile. This may, we fear, be taken as decisive of the fate of the very interesting structure to which we referred not long since as in peril of destruction. All admirers of beautiful art will be sorry to hear this.

A PORTRAIT round which a very exceptional amount of literary interest clusters has been offered to the trustees of the National Portrait Gallery for purchase. It is a likeness of Charles Lamb, painted by the artist and essayist, William Hazlitt, and presented to Coleridge; Coleridge left it to his friend and host, Mr. Gillman, and from the widow of Mr. Gillman it has come to its present owner, Mr. Moger. The likeness has been spoken of with special approval by Crabb Robinson in his Diary. This picture represents Lamb at the age of about thirty, in a sixteenth century Spanish costume, half length and full size; the amount of lifelike variable expression in the face is very considerable, and the execution is sufficiently good to show that Hazlitt, however superior he may have been as a writer, was not by any means without capability as a painter. A duplicate of this portrait is in the possession of Mrs. Moxon; there cannot be a doubt that the original is the one now offered by Mr. Moger for purchase. It has been engraved in one of the collections of Lamb's letters, but the oil picture is vastly better than the engraving.

REFERRING to our recent remarks on the proposed alterations in the decoration of the dome of St. Paul's, a well-known and highly accomplished artist writes, agreeing with our expression of regret that the *telamones* in Stevens's design should run the risk of being omitted in favour of "evangelistic emblems, beasts and birds." The *telamones* are, as our correspondent avers, magnificent elements, and essentially characteristic features of a

magnificent and thoroughly coherent design; to omit them would be, even for economy's sake, a deplorable act. Our correspondent continues, "I cannot bring myself to believe that Leighton and Poynter can permit it to be thought that they take so 'medieval' a view of the subject, or that they will without protest permit action upon the principle that a man's design may be cut and carved about because it is bought, and its author is out of the way in his grave." We assent to this statement; it would be a poor acknowledgment of the heroic self-sacrifice of Stevens in dealing with his white elephant of a commission to execute the Wellington monument, if, having in St. Paul's the proof of his faithfulness and his genius, the authorities of that church were to treat his great design for the dome as a mere *corpus vile*. Our correspondent continues: "Foley's 'Youth at a Stream,' perhaps his best ideal work, was never executed in the material for which it was modelled. If now, for public objects too, it were produced in marble, with altered action of the limbs, by, say Woolner, it would cause no less than an art scandal. If an unpublished symphony by, say Dr. Sterndale Bennett, were issued to the public with original movements omitted, and others substituted by, say Messrs. Sullivan and Barnby, the musical world would have a good deal to say about it. The St. Paul's people have got the finest design for a cupola, old or new, which is to be found in Europe, and are unfortunate enough not to know the fact. Such is the outcome of a committee of amateurs."

MR. J. L. PEARSON is to build the proposed new cathedral for the new Cornish diocese at Truro.

MR. STREET has been appointed architect to Salisbury Cathedral.

SEVENOAKS church, well known to artists, architects, and lovers of architecture, has been completely gutted of late, with a view to "restoration." We hope the exterior, which seems in excellent repair, is to be left alone.

ST. DIONIS BACKCHURCH, Lime Street, London, an old City church of considerable local interest, and historically interesting to boot, a work of some architectural merit, will shortly disappear from the surface of the earth. The materials of the edifice have been sold, and are being removed in order to the erection of a new block of offices and warehouses.

WE regret to learn that the newly-found west door to the nuns' choir in the church of St. Helen, Bishopsgate, London, will, unless some small sums are subscribed to prevent it, be again walled up. Not much can be required for this work. On the other hand, it is true that, if this interesting relic is immured again, we shall leave at least one unrestored relic of ancient art for our descendants.

THE scaffolding in the West Cloister of Westminster Abbey has just been removed, and it may be seen at a glance how much mischief has already been done and how desirable it was to suspend a work which could only have ended in the utter ruin of the entire cloister.

THE Museum of Examples of Decorative Art, Paris, a sort of South Kensington Museum on restricted principles, to the formation of which, in the Pavillon de Flore, part of the Tuileries, we have previously referred, has been opened to students. It is the result of private efforts by lovers of decorative art, recognized by the French Government, and by that authority accommodated in the Pavillon de Flore. It comprises, for the present, several chambers filled with paintings of fine quality.

THE admirable and famous portrait by Ingres, representing M. Bochet, and presented to the Louvre by the sons of the sitter, has been placed in the Salle des Sept Cheminées. It was presented on condition that a copy should be given to each of the seven members of the family.

THE Conservators of the Musée Égyptien of the Louvre have adopted in practice an important improvement which we commend to the attention of

Dr. Birch, who has charge of Egyptian antiquities in the British Museum; the former have placed below a certain number of the relics in their charge writings of a very detailed character explaining the histories and antiquarian character of the works. Some papyri, illustrating civil life in Egypt, have been illustrated in this way.

THE Municipal Council of Paris has bought four sculptures from the *Salon* of this year, the total price being 52,000 francs. The works are, *Les Premières Funérailles*, by M. Barrias, 25,000 frs.; *La Méditation*, by M. Noël, 6,000 frs.; *Le Paradis Perdu*, by M. Gautherin, 16,000 frs.; *Les Hirondelles*, by M. Peiffer, 5,000 frs. The Council has likewise voted 200,614 frs. for works in course of execution.

THE result of the Fine-Art Loan Exhibition, which has been held in Glasgow for the benefit of the Infirmary there, is of a very satisfactory character, 3,500l. having just been handed over to the Treasurer of the Infirmary.

MESSRS. GEORGE BELL & SONS write that the new edition of Stanley's 'Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers,' lately mentioned in these columns as in preparation, will not be issued for some time to come. "The amount of labour which the complete revision and enlargement of such a work requires is necessarily very great, and the date of its completion is therefore so uncertain that we have lately issued a reprint of the current edition." It is good news that a large amount of labour, we trust of a solid kind, is to be expended on the, for its time, excellent 'Stanley's Bryan.' This book has long needed revision and extension, innumerable old data having been corrected and new data obtained.

MUSIO

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

A New Method for the Piano. By Aloys Hennes. Translated from the Twenty-Fifth German Edition by H. Mannheimer. Third Course. (Novello & Co.)—It is not difficult to judge the value of the plan or design of this "New Method" by the contents of the third part, even without knowing what has been said in the two former parts containing the first hundred lessons. If these are, as by inference they may be, of equal excellence with the section or course now before us, the whole will form one of the most interesting, clear, and masterly works on the subject sent forth within the last half-century. The directions are simple and straightforward, the examples tuneful and unhackneyed, and there is not too much upon one page, as in the majority of books of instruction. This, in itself an innovation, or rather a restoration, is worthy to be generally adopted. Modern music books for the young printed upon the full folio size are apt to confuse the mind, and to discourage the energy, by presenting to the sight difficulties yet to come greater than those already overcome. No such trouble is likely to ensue by the use of this book, for there is not more upon a page than is sufficient to engage the mind at one time, and, moreover, the type and printing, attractive and pleasing in appearance, are not likely to create the weariness which comes of being constantly face to face with that which is ugly.

The waltz entitled *Lied Gretchen*, by Henry Klein (Cunningham Bossey & Co.), deservedly achieved a considerable amount of favour when it was performed at some concerts at the Agricultural Hall, and although it marks no particular advance in the invention or construction of the class of thing to which it belongs, it will find favour among those who can appreciate rhythmical music.

It is not often that so many clever works are found signed with a name hitherto unknown to English musicians as those now before us, by Heinrich Hofmann (Witt & Co.). They consist of vocal and instrumental pieces, the latter for pianoforte only, but the skill displayed in them points to the possession of musical power in other directions. Though

German in name, Herr Hofmann is Hungarian by sympathy,—that is to say, if the character of his works and the choice of names for his themes be taken as the direction of a tendency. Thus of three songs, 'The Troubadour,' 'The Flow'ring Love-Test,' and the 'Hungarian Maiden,' two have that distinct form of melodic phrase recognized as Hungarian, and the third is influenced slightly by a like national colouring. In these, the only examples of the vocal writing of the composer, there exists a depth of expression, a happy wedding of words with music rarely to be found in songs sent forth from publishing houses in the present day. In the pianoforte works there is a remarkable originality as well in the choice of themes as in the manner of treatment. They are of various degrees of difficulty, but would well repay study. The first, in the order of production, is a collection of five characteristic pieces, Op. 9, somewhat Schumann-like in style, but with no lack of individuality. They are set in collateral keys, so that they may be effective, played either as a continuous chain or in separate sections. The 'Italian Love-Tale,' Op. 19, is told in six divisions, arranged as duets for four hands upon one pianoforte. There is an Introduction, clever and piquant; a Barcarolle, which seems to bring—

—the sense of far-off Venice
Back to a dreaming soul;

a Serenade (Ständchen), soothing and passionate by turns; a Duettino (Zweigespräch), growing out, yet independent of the Serenade, a beautiful and tender piece of writing; a Carnival Scene, joyous, fiery, and dashing; and a Wedding Procession (Hochzeitzug), good enough in its way, but unfortunately suggesting too pointedly Mendelssohn's famous and somewhat hackneyed 'Wedding March' to be equal in merit to the preceding portions. A group of seven Ländler, Op. 23, also written as pianoforte duets, fulfils all the needs of rhythm as required in the graceful Styrian dance, and all the demand of form in music; but the work for which musicians will be more ready to accord the composer a high place in their estimation is the entitled 'Nachklänge'—Book I, Op. 34; Book II, Op. 37—pianoforte pieces descriptive of, or written in extension of, certain poetical ideas, having the probable source or origin in the poetical motto prefixed to each. There is an Elfin Scene, a beautiful fancy elegantly expressed,—

Am schimmernden See in Mondenschein
Ein Elfenkind sass trauernd allein.

There is another, having as its motive the oft-used image of the wind sighing through the strings of a disused instrument; others portray the agitation of unrest, the pain of separation, the reflected pleasure of youthful enjoyment in the dance; the impetuosity of a torrent described, happily without the usual scale passages most pianoforte writers indulge in, when elucidating a theme in which flowing or rushing water forms the motive; two old-fashioned Norse songs, probably imitated, but having all the colour and antiquity of homeliness; the chain-dance (Reigen), a similar measure to our own country-dance; a love-song, gentle yet expressive; a 'Marsch der Landsknechte,' in which compositeness and petty dignity seem to be well set forth; and 'In der Mühle,' with all the local colouring expected. This last piece is perhaps the least interesting, because the least original, of the group. Three other pianoforte duets, Op. 35, 'Reigen,' 'Nächtlicher Zug,' and 'Tanzlied,' are somewhat in the style of Mendelssohn, but with enough distinctiveness of character to make them noteworthy; and the three Russian melodies, called 'Prairie Pictures,' ('Steppenbilder'), Op. 39, command attention for the pleasing form of their arrangement as well as for the quaintness of their melodies. The 'Silhouettes from Hungary,' partly original and partly arranged from melodies by the Hungarian composer, Victor Langer, are of equal value as music with any of the pieces now before us. The spirit infused through the whole tells of the existence of a power rare among the musicians now commanding public attention, and if the future works of this new composer continue and fully realize the

promises made in these few specimens, the name of Heinrich Hofmann will be one of the best known, and his talents such as to call forth the highest respect.

The *Allegro con Forza*, in B flat minor, by Frederick Westlake (Stanley Lucas, Weber & Co.), is a clever, bold, and spirited piece of writing, interesting to play, and effective when played.

The Litolf edition of Schumann's pianoforte pieces, *Arabeske*, *Blumenstücke*, and *Humoreske* (Knoch & Sons), has the advantage of being clear, correct, and cheap. The same publishers are responsible for the issue of the 'Tout-de-Suite' Galop, [the 'Tête-à-Tête' Valse, by Georges Lamotte,—clever works enough, but only interesting to a few. The 'Vesper Chimes' Fantaisie, by J. Pridham, and a 'Mélodie' by Cotsford Dick, are the effusions of a class of musicians who perpetuate an undesirable and uncomely form of composition, showy in character, but having little other merit beyond that of the means of empty display. The most extensive knowledge of, or the power to produce, this class of composition would never make a thorough musician of taste or refinement, or lead to the evolution of such a 'Melody' as that by Anton Rubinstein, which the same house gives to the world.

The compositions of Carlo Tiesot (Newcastle, Hare) are in many elaborate forms clothed with graces and ornaments in which the same character of design is distinctly noticeable. Whether the piece be a 'Galop d'Hippodrome,' a 'Polka Brillante' ('Fiorellini'), a 'Sérénade Italienne,' or 'Grande Fantaisie de Concert' ('Maritana'), the like elaborate care, or care to elaborate, is the distinguishing feature. A mastery of these dashing *bravura* passages would give the appearance of command and produce astonishment in the minds of the hearers. That they are intended to be educational is to be gathered from the existence of certain pieces, by the same composer, belonging to a series called "The Harmonic Circle," in which scales and *arpeggios*, in various degrees of difficulty, are set forth as a preparation probably for the more elaborate compositions.

Of the three pieces published by Goddard & Co.—an arrangement of Gounod's 'Serenade,' by Lindsay Sloper; 'May Morning,' by J. H. L. Glover; and 'Noch Einmal Waltz,' by Bliss Wainwright—the first and last named are the best; the second is scarcely worth the ink and paper, but not one is remarkable even among the commonplace class to which they belong.

The *Deutsche Mädchen Lieder Waltz*, by Albert Hartmann (Cramer & Co.), is made piquant by the introduction of occasional verbal sentences, probably repetitions of what may have been supposed to have been said to a "Deutsches Mädchen" rather than what she should with propriety say to, or of, herself. The music is spirited and dance-like.

The *Five Waltzes*, as pianoforte duets, by M. Moszkowski (Augener & Co.), show considerable talent in the use of form and the resources of the pianoforte. They are brilliant in melody and character, and effectively written to display the skill of two accomplished players, such as they would need.

There are few who become acquainted with *Cinq Portraits de Femmes*, by Alex. S. Beaumont (Augener & Co.), who will not be ready and willing to admire the elegance and the taste of a writer who has sought—and in a great measure successfully—to set forth in music five varieties of female character. Those who would not be altogether willing to admit the complete accomplishment of so difficult and delicate a task will not withhold admiration for the music, simply taken as music.

The compositions of Edouard Rommel (Augener & Co.) are among the most hopeful specimens of the category of drawing-room music to which they may be presumed to belong. There is less personal individuality in these than the individuality of the school of Schumann and his followers. This is most clearly demonstrated in the works now before us. 'Life's Pilgrimage' (Erdenwallen) is the first

of this set. It consists of five short pieces smoothly written, intended to be descriptive of so many homely German scenes, namely 'Buoyant Youth,' 'Tender Love,' 'Impatience,' 'Wedding at a Village Inn,' and 'Happy Hours,' which may or may not be realized in the music: this is a matter which the performer will decide for himself. There is also a 'Siciliano,' quaint in melodic construction, yet by no means devoid of a pleasing grace; and a 'Marche Solennelle,' the most musicianly piece of work by this writer. It is original in thought and treatment. The ordinary form of a march with its intermediate *trio* and final *coda* is used, yet there is much that is novel and pleasing. The breadth of effect suggested in the pianoforte setting appears to indicate either that the present form is a reduction from the score, or that the composer was thinking of the orchestra while writing for the pianoforte.

The few examples of the compositions of Xavier Scharwenka which have been as yet performed in England give a most favourable idea of his productive and of his inventive powers. He has for the most part turned his attention to pianoforte music, and his ability in that direction has been freely and fully acknowledged by his own countrymen. He possesses a ready command of the effects of harmony, and a power of melody altogether refreshing in these modern days. There is nothing crude or harsh in his effects, all seems natural and spontaneous. They are by no means so easy to execute as many of the effusions daily sent forth as pianoforte music; but all his passages are legitimate, and such as are proper to the instrument. These things are well shown in the Minuet, Op. 18, the Scherzo, Op. 19, the three pianoforte pieces, Op. 20 (printed separately), and two books of 'Nordische' melodies, set as pianoforte duets. The Minuet has a most beautifully written *trio*, and the three pieces, a *Praeludium* in a minor, a *Gondoliera* in D minor, and a *March* in A major, may either be taken as a continuous suite, or as single pieces. The *March* is the least original, as it is too remarkably like the *coda* of Mendelssohn's Scotch symphony to bring unmixed pleasure to the hearer. The Scherzo is admirable, and the 'Nordische' melodies full of tender touches of tune, appealing directly through the ear to the soul. The Messrs. Augener, in presenting these works to English musicians, have done a wise and a valuable service. There is a certain amount of orchestral character in these works, so that they would probably be as effective arranged for a band as they are for the pianoforte alone.

Besides being educational by implication, Scharwenka is so by declaration. Students of the pianoforte desirous of making solid advance in the way of technical mastery will find in his six 'Studies and Preludes,' Op. 27, the means for that end. It is true that the difficulties presented are great, but the interest which the progress of the conquest over them would bring to the earnest, persevering student would more than repay for any trouble taken.

Musical Gossip.

THE revival of the drama 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' at the Princess's Theatre, this evening (Saturday), will be interesting, as the American version given at Booth's Theatre, New York, by Messrs. Jarrett and Palmer, will be produced, the remarkable attraction of which is a plantation scene in the fourth act, in which eighty freed slaves will appear, and the tunes and dances of the Southern States of America will be given by real negroes. These songs of the slaves, if genuine, will be certainly curious.

M. AUBER's opera, 'Les Diamants de la Couronne,'—one of the composer's most popular and permanent works at the Salle Favart in Paris, the two English adaptations of which, at the Princess's Theatre and Drury Lane Theatre, were so popular in 1844-5, with Madame Anna Thillon as Catarina (the Queen of Portugal), a part this English artist created at the Opéra Comique—will be revived at the Alexandra Palace this even-

ing (Saturday), with Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Franklin, Messrs. Parkinson, Marler, and Ludwig in the cast.

WHEN the late Mr. Arnold was the proprietor of the Lyceum Theatre, many years since, his management was signalized by the production of English versions of foreign operas, as well as by his encouragement of the English lyric drama; for it was at his establishment that Mr. John Barnett's charming opera, 'The Mountain Sylph,' and the late Edward Loder's 'Nourjahad' were produced. Amongst the Continental works Mozart's 'Così fan Tutte' was executed in English, a comic opera strangely neglected at the Italian Opera-houses. Mr. Carl Rosa will revive it next week at Bristol, where he commences his provincial tour: the present English translation is by Mr. A. Matthiessen. It is now definitively arranged that Mr. Carl Rosa's next season of operas in English will be at Her Majesty's Theatre, and will commence, under his sole direction, about the middle of January next, with increased orchestra and chorus. An English version of Bizet's 'Carmen' will be included in Mr. Rosa's repertoire. Mr. Mapleson's Italian opera season at a reduced tariff will begin October 21st and end in December. The director's opera tour in Ireland, with Madame Gerster-Gardini, will take place next month, prior to the embarkation of a portion of the troupe for New York, where the season will also commence on the 21st of October.

THE autumnal and winter concert tours of artists in the provinces will be more numerous this year than ever. Besides the English combinations of Mr. Lloyd with Madame Patey, of Signor Randegger with the Misses Robertson and De Fonblaque, of Madame Edith Wynne with Miss H. D'Alton and Mr. V. Rigby, and Dr. Von Bülow's pianoforte recitals, Mr. Pyatt, of Nottingham, has engaged Madame Nilsson, Miss Orridge, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, with Mr. Sidney Naylor, conductor, for concerts at Liverpool, Sept. 27th; Glasgow, Sept. 30th; Edinburgh, October 2nd; Newcastle-on-Tyne, October 4th; Manchester, October 8th; Nottingham, October 11th; Birmingham, October 15th; Leeds, October 17th; and Bradford on the 22nd of October. Madame Adelina Patti's tour in Ireland and in English towns will take place in October, during which month Mr. Halle's Manchester Concerts and the Liverpool Philharmonic Society's Concerts will be commenced. Then there are the festivals at Worcester and at Tewkesbury in the second week of next month, and the Norwich festival in October.

SINCE the engagement of Madame Montigny-Réaumur ceased, there have been two solo violinists heard at the Covent Garden Promenade Concerts, namely, M. Paul Viardot, nephew of de Beriot and Malibran, from Paris, who is still very young, but has already distinguished himself as an executant out of the common order, and Mr. Carrodus, our most expert English player. The French artist should have displayed the tact of the *chef d'attaque* of the Royal Italian Opera by the selection of some popular tunes, arranged in the fantasia form, as in the Scotch airs played by Mr. Carrodus, instead of choosing Mendelssohn's Concerto, of which the last movement only is within the appreciation of the promenade amateurs, who this season seem to be more indifferent than ever to high-class works. No stronger evidence of this fact can be afforded than the contrast last Wednesday night (August 28th) presented between the frigid reception of Spohr's orchestral masterpiece, 'The Consecration of Sound,' and the rapturous approbation bestowed on the instrumental fantasia based on the commonplace themes from Mr. Sullivan's *opéra bouffe*, 'H.M.S. Pinafore'; the composer, who has been praised for his opposition to the encore system, accepted the demand for the repetition of the last movement, which was scored with an immense influx of the brass instruments of the military band in addition to those of the ordinary orchestra. The American vocalist, Miss M. Brown, of Boston, sang, under the name of Mdlle. Stella Faustina, the "Una Voce" from

Rossini's 'Barbiere,' and the "Ah! non giunge" from Bellini's 'Sonnambula'; so far as style and execution are concerned, the young lady showed herself a novice; but what will prove fatal to the operatic career she proposes to adopt is the weakness of her voice, which will at present scarcely penetrate in a small drawing-room, with a subdued pianoforte accompaniment.

THE Globe Theatre will be reopened this evening (Saturday) with a revised version of M. Plauquette's 'Cloches de Corneville,' which had such success at the Folly Theatre.

DISMAL stories emanate from the Impresarios of Germany, Austria, Russia, and France, as to the losses experienced by paying the exorbitant exactions of *prime donne*, and of the agents who represent their interests and their own at the same time. There is hope of amendment when things come to the worst, and, although the project of a congress of opera-house directors to coalesce in the resistance to the demands of ruinous salaries by singers has failed, the individual losses of directors in more than one capital are operating towards a reform. M. Escudier, of the Théâtre Italien in Paris, has given up the notion of carrying on an undertaking in which he was compelled not only to pay high terms to the artists, or to those who farm them, but also had to devote a portion of the house to the payment of an organized clique to secure a *furor* and a shower of bouquets, and will devote his energies to the Théâtre Lyrique at the Salle Ventadour, having the aid of a Government grant. The *New York Herald* has been exposing the vicious star system, insisting upon the observance of a practice, the adoption of which has been urged in the *Athenæum* for half a century, namely, the obligation of Impresarios to secure a perfect *ensemble*, or, as it is now called, an "all round performance" of principals, band, and chorus, in place of sacrificing masterpieces to promote the popularity, and to increase the dictatorship, of individual artists, a *modus operandi* which has advanced rapidly to extinguish the predilection in this country for Italian opera.

THE Italian journals announce that Signor Verdi is at work on a new grand opera, in five acts, to be entitled 'Montezuma,' the first representation of which is destined for the Scala at Milan.

M. MASSENET'S French opera, 'Le Roi de Lahore,' is making way in Italy, and, when it has reached Germany, will after some years find its way to London.

HERR JOSEPH LIDEL, one of the band of four German singers who, under the assumed names of the Brothers Hermann, were very popular in this country some half century since, has died in London after a long and severe illness. Herr Lidel, after the vocal quartet party was broken up, resumed his professional career as a violin-cellist.

THE first performance of a new symphony by the Russian composer Tchaikowski has taken place at Warsaw, directed by Herr Bilse. The work is entitled 'Francesca da Rimini.'

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

GAITEY.—'Jeames,' a New and Original Comedy, in Four Acts. By F. C. Burnand.

STRAND.—Revival of 'Love or Money,' a Comedy in Three Acts. By Andrew Halliday. — 'An Ambassador from Below,' an Extravaganza. By Robert Brough and Sutherland Edwards.

A TASK of uncommon difficulty has been accomplished by Mr. Burnand in turning into a play capable of being acted the adventures of "Jeames of Buckley Square," as recorded in the famous 'Diary.' Whether the task is not one of those which might with gain to humanity have been regarded as impossible, is a question that more than once presents itself to the spectator of the piece. Less, per-

haps, because the ridicule directed by Thackeray against certain forms of social pretence is losing its pungency—though with the progress of time satire of the kind always loses something—than because of the inherent unfitness for the stage of almost everything that Thackeray wrote, the new comedy of 'Jeames' seems thin and diffuse, and devoid of any great merit of style or of any special truth to Nature. Those sketches which under various titles Thackeray contributed to *Punch* he himself regarded as burlesques, and that designation is affixed to them in the collected edition of his works. Mr. Burnand would have done well to have treated the whole subject from this point of view. As it is, he has supplied a kind of workmanship which gives the play a right to be regarded as serious effort, and almost indeed to be classed with the comedies of modern life which we owe to such writers as T. W. Robertson and Mr. Albery. For calling his piece a comedy Mr. Burnand offers a species of apology, declaring in an address to the public, which appears on the play-bills, that he only uses the term "in the broadest sense in which it can be applied." So far, however, as the word can be made to apply even in its most elastic sense, so far has Mr. Burnand been ill advised in his effort. To the actors rather than the author, and especially to the representative of the hero himself, it must be attributed that the whole, though it is called comedy, remains burlesque.

Such alterations as Mr. Burnand has made are pardonable enough. With a view of keeping the whole within the framework of modern society, he has substituted mining shares for railway shares as the source of the hero's large and unstable fortune. Against this nothing can be said, except that there has been no such mania of gambling speculation in the case of mines as there was at one time in that of railways. In the course of what was known as the "Railway Mania" large numbers of men indeed sprang from nothing to apparent affluence. Mines enrich only a few. Such breaking down of social restrictions as was, accordingly, visible before the panic of 1848, is now not to be seen, and the projection of an alliance between the daughter of an earl and an ex-footman becomes more difficult of acceptance. This matters little if the piece is called a burlesque, but is of real importance when it claims to be regarded as comedy. So broadly does Mr. Terry act as Jeames de la Pluche, that the difficulty thus caused—a difficulty the existence of which Mr. Burnand admits—disappears, or at least sinks into insignificance. The only other change that is made is also attributable to the exponent rather than the author. Mary Anne Hoggins, the faithful lover of the perfidious Jeames, is presented by Miss E. Farren. In deference to an actress who is not often called upon to play a sentimental part, the pronunciation of the heroine is improved until we fail to recognize the Mary Hann of Buckley Square, whose letter descriptive of her own sufferings and her lover's graces formed a species of prelude to the story. In this it may be remembered the "cook in Buckley Square" declares:—

O Ev'ns! it was the best of sights,
Behind his master's coach and pair,
To see our Jeames in red plush tights,
A drivin' hoff from Buckley Square.

He vel became his hag willots,
He cocked his 'at with such a hair,
His calves and vickers raz such pets
That hall loved Jeames of Buckley Square.

These things are unimportant except so far as they explain how it comes that a work which was highly popular in one shape is scarcely likely to prove so in a second. 'Jeames' is not in any sense a comedy, nor is it a highly amusing spectacle. It commences fairly, considerable ingenuity being shown in the manner in which a story is extracted from the scattered notes of the diary. It becomes weaker, however, as it progresses, and the concluding scenes of sentiment in which Jeames returns to Mary Hann are really poor. A resemblance to Mr. Byron's farce of 'Chawles,' in which Mr. Toole recently appeared, is likely to strike the playgoer. For this, however, Mr. Burnand cannot be held responsible. He is, at any rate, by the aid of the man whose work he has adapted, first in the field, and the charge of plagiarism, if one is to be substantiated, cannot be brought against him. The interpretation was satisfactory in some respects. Mr. Terry was very droll as Jeames, and realized fairly the character with its blending of absurdities and arrogancies with that species of pluck and right-mindedness we are pleased to consider British. The reception of 'Jeames' was favourable, though loud signs of discontent mingled with the cheers that were elicited.

'Love or Money,' which has been revived at the Strand Theatre, is noteworthy as the piece with which the Vaudeville made its first not too successful appeal to the public. Mr. Honey plays in the revival, with genuine, if extravagant, humour, his original part of Major Buncombe. Miss Louisa Gourlay as *Jemima* shows real but rather uncultivated power. One or two other performers display talent of an unpolished kind. 'An Ambassador from Below' is a clever little piece, the source of which may be found in the 'Novella piacevole' di Nicolo Machiavelli, in which that Florentine worthy narrates the fate that attends the Arcidiavolo Belfagor in his experiments in matrimony. Mr. Honey sang capitally as the Marquis de Brancadoro. In the other characters the acting might have been better, and the singing could not possibly have been worse.

Dramatic Gossip.

'LES PENSIONNAIRES DU GÉNÉRAL,' a one-act comedy of M. Henri Debruit, has been produced at the Troisième Théâtre Français. It is a trifling piece, showing the manner in which the nieces of a fiery old general contrive to effect a reconciliation between him and his son.

THE copyright of 'Les Barowski' of M. Pierre Newski, the author of 'Les Danicheff,' has, according to *Le Figaro*, been obtained for England by Mr. Mayer. For the performance of this piece the Ambigu Comique has engaged MM. Gil-Nam and Montbars of the Odéon, M. Abel of the Gymnase, and M. Angelo of the Porte Saint-Martin.

AMONG novelties forthcoming at the Parisian theatres are 'La Dédicace' of MM. Georges Petit and Hippolyte Raymond, accepted at the Gymnase; and 'Le Mari de Madame Colas' of MM. Delacour and Mancal, in preparation at the Vaudeville.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. C. I.—received.
H. E. B.—Sent out for review.
W. W.—Forwarded to Mr. Lloyd.

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN.

SESSION 1878-79.

Chancellor—DUKE OF RICHMOND AND GORDON, K.G.

Lord Rector—The Right Hon. WILLIAM EDWARD FORSTER, M.P.

Vice-Chancellor and Principal—The Very Rev. W. R. PIRIE, D.D.

I.—FACULTY OF ARTS.

THE SESSION commences on MONDAY, the 21st October, and closes on FRIDAY, 4th April.
The LECTURES begin on WEDNESDAY, 30th October.

CLASSES.	PROFESSORS.	HOURS.	CLASS FEES.
JUNIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M., and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	£3 3 0
SENIOR GREEK	WILLIAM D. GEDDES, LL.D., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
JUNIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M., and 12 P.M. to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
SENIOR LATIN	JOHN BLACK, M.A., and Assistant	11 A.M. to 12 P.M.	2 2 0
ENGLISH LANGUAGE and COMPOSITION	ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.	11 to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
LOGIC	ALEXANDER BAIN, LL.D.	11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Tuesday and Thursday; 12 to 1 P.M. daily	3 3 0
JUNIOR MATHEMATICS	(Vacant.)	9 to 10 A.M., and 12 to 1 P.M.	3 3 0
SENIOR MATHEMATICS	(Vacant.)	10 to 11 A.M. daily	3 3 0
JUNIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	9 to 10 A.M. daily; 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
SENIOR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY	DAVID THOMSON, M.A., and Assistant	10 to 11 A.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	1 1 0
MORAL PHILOSOPHY	JOHN FIFE, M.A.	10 to 11 A.M. daily, and 11 A.M. to 12 P.M. on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday	3 3 0
NATURAL HISTORY	JAMES NICOL, F.R.S.E. F.G.S.	2 to 3 P.M.	3 3 0

The Fee for Students taking a Senior Class in any subject, without previous attendance on the Junior Class in the same subject, is 3s. 3d. Matriculation Fee, 1s. For the Degree of M.A., 1s. for each of three examinations.

The Course of Study for the Degree of M.A. embraces two years' attendance on Greek, Latin, and Mathematics, and one on English Literature, Natural Philosophy, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Natural History. Any Student who, at the time of his entrance to the University, shall, on examination, be found qualified to attend the Higher Classes of Latin, Greek, and Mathematics, or any of them, shall be admitted to such Higher Class or Classes without having attended the first or Junior Class or Classes.

N.B. There is no degree of "M.A. in the Classics," or in any other single department, given by this University. The Degree of M.A. is given by Examination in four departments, viz.:—(1) Classics; (2) Mathematics, including Natural Philosophy; (3) Mental Philosophy, including Logic and English Literature; and (4) Natural History—and it is necessary to pass in all these departments before a right to the degree can be acquired.

BURSARIES.

The Annual Bursary Competition will begin on Monday, the 21st October, at 2 o'clock P.M., on which occasion there will be offered 37 Bursaries, of which 49 are in the patronage of the University, and 8 are that of the Magistrates and Town Council of Aberdeen. All but 15 are open without restriction. They are tenable for four years of the curriculum, and are of the following annual value, viz.:—one of £1; five of 3s.; two of 2s.; five of 1s.; five of 10s.; one of 12s.; one of 14s.; two of 16s.; three of 18s.; one of 20s.; one of 22s.; seven of 24s.; one of 26s.; one of 28s.; one of 30s.; one of 32s.; one of 34s.; one of 36s.; one of 38s.; one of 40s.; one of 42s.; one of 44s.; one of 46s.; one of 48s.; one of 50s.; one of 52s.; one of 54s.; one of 56s.; one of 58s.; one of 60s.; one of 62s.; one of 64s.; one of 66s.; one of 68s.; one of 70s.; one of 72s.; one of 74s.; one of 76s.; one of 78s.; one of 80s.; one of 82s.; one of 84s.; one of 86s.; one of 88s.; one of 90s.; one of 92s.; one of 94s.; one of 96s.; one of 98s.; one of 100s.

One Gretna Bursary of 20s. is also separately advertised, is included in the above, to be awarded for the first time.

Candidates are required, at least One Month before the Competition, to give the Secretary written intimation of the Subjects selected by them, under Division II. of the Subjects of Examination. See 'University Calendar.'

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